The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1873. NUMBER 18.

DRY GOODS.

Early Fall Trade.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.,

Will open, on MONDAY, Sept. 8, Fabrics in Fashionable and New Colors. Camel's Hair Cloth, Drap d'Alma, Raye de St. Cyr, Vegogue, Drap de Danes, Drap d'Ete, Cashmeres, Serges, Cretonnes, Duchess Cloth, Empress Cloth, Merinoes, Alpacas, Cash. Robes, French and Eng. Prints, Trim'g Velvets, Velveteens, &c., &c., attractive in STYLES and PRICES.

FINANCIAL.

Preston, Kean & Co., BANKERS,

Successors to LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

SOUTH SIDE. 157 and 159 LaSalle-st. | WEST SIDE. Cor. Randolph & Halsted-sts.

Receive Deposits, Discount Business Paper, and transact a regular Banking business, with the same CAPITAL and facilities as heretofore.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 2 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of HALL, KIMBARK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All business of the late firm will be settled by the junior partners, under the firm name of KIMBARK BROS. & CO., either partner of the late firm having authority to sign the old firm name in liquidation.

E. G. HALL,
S. D. KIMBARK,
GEO. M. KIMBARK,
D. A. KIMBARK,
BENJ. W. UNDERWOOD.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership as successors to the late firm of HALL, KIMBARK & CO., under the firm name of

KIMBARK BROS. & CO.

All assets and liabilities of the late firm are hereby assumed and will be settled by us.

S. D. KIMBARK, GEO. M. KIMBARK, BENJ. W. UNDERWOOD, D. A. KIMBARK. } KIMBARK BROS. & CO.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1873.

NOTICE.

I have sold my entire interest in the firm of HALL, KIMBARK & CO. to my late partners, who, with increased capital and facilities, will continue its business. On retiring from mercantile pursuits, I take occasion to thank the patrons of the old firm, and the public, for the patronage bestowed during the past twenty years, and to commend the new firm to their continued favor.

E. G. HALL.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1873.

HATCHWAY COVERING.

To the Owners and Occupants of Buildings Requiring Protection of HATCHWAYS.

E. BURLING has secured the exclusive right to make and use the SAFETY AUTOMATIC HATCHWAY COVERING, and is now prepared to execute orders for the same. Parties interested can obtain full information by application at the office of E. BURLING, southwest corner of Lake and Clark-sts., and see the apparatus in operation at 130 and 215 South Water-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inter-State Industrial Exposition, OF CHICAGO.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago, will be held at 97 Washington-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is very important, in order to arrange PROGRAMME FOR THE OPENING DAY, Sept. 25, and to transact such other business as may be presented.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

As there has been considerable discussion about me, by my school friends, that I do not understand steam-engineering, causing to the last situation, as engineer of the new Jones School, for which I made application, but not succeeded.

To the above I wish to remark that I can understand [illegible], mineralogy, chemistry, temperature of heat, etc., better than any colored citizen of this city.

In connection with this I may state, that I was the first colored engineer who ran a steam engine, 19 years ago, in this city.

This I do to defend myself. I do not propose to bring before the public any more than I can do; but the above are facts which can be testified to.

WATLY TERRILL, 165 Fourth-av.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

[illegible] Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

J. W. HARVEY (Boy's and Youth's Clothing) to 90 and 92 Lake-st., corner Dearborn, on or about Sept. 12, where we will open a large stock of Fall Goods.

REMOVAL.

The National Benefit Life Ins. Co. of New-York, N. Y. Office removed to 10 Portland Block, Washington-st.

G. B. FIELD, Agent.

ADVERTISING.

HOW AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE!

See Chicago Ledger of Sept. 6, containing lists and full particulars, or apply to

THE NEWSPAPER UNION, 114 Monroe-st.

RESTAURANT.

CARD.

KLEEMANN'S RESTAURANT

NORTHWEST CORNER

Madison and State-sts. (Basement).

Having taken an interest in, and sole charge of, the above-named Restaurant, I invite the patronage of my neighbors and the public in general. All arrangements are made in a way that I can furnish the very best and choicest meals for Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper, at very moderate prices. Day boarders wanted.

Respectfully, LOUIS DIDIER.

RANGES, &c.

BOYNTON'S HEATING FURNACES!

"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting a perfect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.

BLISS & BROWN, 62 Lake-st., Chicago.

STEAM HEATING.

STEAM HEATING,

In all its branches, and Dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings.

SAM'L I. POPE & CO., 87 & 89 West Lake-st.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

FOR SALE.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BOOKBINDERS' STOCK AND TOOLS,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

GEO. R. NOYES & MESSINGER,

PLAIN AND PRINTED

Wrapping Paper,

151 MICHIGAN-AV.

BOXING GLOVES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT KELLEY'S, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

"GUNS."

Breechloaders from $35.00. Muzzleloaders of all grades. Buyers, see our last importations.

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 225 Wabash-av.

100 Samples

That easily sell for $10, with Catalogue and Price List of salable goods, with which an annual profit of $1,000 can be made. Sent for One Dollar. Address S. HOOK, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY AT WHOLESALE.

Correspondence and Orders from the Trade solicited.

HADLEY BROTHERS, Wholesale Booksellers, 136 State-st., Chicago.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW, Room 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT.

A good tenant can have, at a rent that will be entirely satisfactory, a first-class store, near completion, on Wabash-av., opposite the Matteson House, and one block from the Exposition Building.

CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

La Fayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M. Hall No. 72 La Salle-st. Regular convocation this Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock for business. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Cortes Elects Senor Castelar President.

Final Order for the Withdrawal of German Troops from France.

Six Men Drowned in a Submarine Cylinder Near Dundee.

Festive Scenes at the Closing of the Vienna Exposition.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—The Cortes on Saturday discussed the appointment of a Chief of Executive power. Senor Pi y Margall made a speech defending his administration of the Government. Late in the afternoon the sitting was suspended, and was resumed at 11 p. m. It lasted all night, and the House is still in session.

The election of Senor Castelar is considered certain. He is looked upon in the Cortes as the savior of the country. On acceding to power he will probably appoint Espartero Generalissimo of the armies of Spain, Marshal Serrano, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the North, operating against the Carlists, and Gen. Concha, Captain-General of Catalonia.

The garrison of Barga, besieged by the Carlists, threaten to evacuate the town unless supplies arrive soon.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—Evening.—The Cortes today elected Senor Castelar, President. He received 133 votes against 65 for Senor Pi y Margall.

Marshal Serrano has arrived in Madred.

The leaders of the insurrection in Cartagena have sent a communication to Admiral Yelverton protesting against his sending the Spanish frigates to Gibraltar.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A special correspondent of the *Standard* states that five men sent from Madrid to assassinate Don Carlos have been executed at Estella.

The Republicans are casting guns for the defense of San Sebastian.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The *Telegraph* says the refusal to join the ranks of the Republican volunteers has entailed on all professors of law, and nearly all those of literature and philosophy at the Universits of Vettoria, a dismissal from their chairs.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The French Government has received notification from Berlin that France having fulfilled all her engagements, the occupation of her territory by German forces is legally ended. The evacuation of Verdun by the Germans has begun.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DUBLIN, Sept. 7.—There was an unusually large meeting at Clontarf to-day in favor of the release of the Fenian prisoners.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—An accident of the most disastrous description has taken place at Day Bridge Works, near Dundee. As some men were engaged at a set of columns which were being sounded half a mile from the shore, a portion of one of the cylinders into which the air was pumped to keep out the water, gave way. The water, consequently, rushed into the aperture and six lives were lost.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A demonstration in favor of the rights of laboring men was made in South London on Sunday. There was a large procession, and a meeting was subsequently held at which 6,000 people were present.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 24.—The people's fete at the Exhibition went off splendidly, no less than 106,000 persons having passed through the wickets. The gardens and outbuildings were illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and the grand entrance, dome, and fountains by electric light. The Emperor, Grand Dukes, and Crown Prince of Saxony viewed the illuminations from the Imperial pavilion.

The cholera is raging in Hungary. In some villages of Theiss District and Thebanet the deaths are 50 per cent. This is kept strictly secret by the authorities, but is unfortunately too true.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 31, via HAVANA, Sept. 6.—United States Minister Foster has extended an invitation to the Mexican Government to participate in the centennial celebration, to be held in Philadelphia in 1876. President Lerdo D. Tejeda accepted for his Government the invitation, assuring the Minister that Mexico will make great efforts to be worthily represented at the exposition.

The Mint has coined 525,000 new eagle dollars.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Sept. 8—6 a. m.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the London *Hour* says the Prussian Government has decided to recognise Bishop Reinkens. Baden and Bavaria will follow the example of Prussia.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUTLER SPECULATES IN SOUTHERN STATE BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Speculations regarding the motive or object of Gen. Butler's letter, making inquiries of the authorities in Mississippi as to the number, character, etc., of the bonds of that State, have been indulged in various quarters, and the conclusion arrived at, which seems to based on careful investigation, is that Butler and some of his friends and followers purpose buying up at their present low prices the bonds and other securities of Mississippi as an ostensible proof of confidence in the ability of the State to pay its indebtedness. One of the objects in buying up the securities is said to be to assist Gen. Ames, Butler's son-in-law, in his contest for the Governorship of Mississippi. In addition to the equally or more important purpose of enabling the parties interested in the scheme to make large sums of money, it is alleged that Butler is one of the members of Congress who favor the assumption by the Federal Government of the debts of the Southern States, and that he has prepared a bill for presentation in Congress proposing such assumption. Even if this bill should not receive the serious attention of Congress, the actual presentation to that body of a measure of the kind is expected to have sufficient effect to produce an increase in the price of the bonds and enable these speculators to sell out at profit.

THE PRESIDENT

is expected to change his purpose of remaining at Long Branch during this month. Whether he will come here and settle down for the winter sooner than about the 1st of October, as was announced by official bulletin a few days ago, is not known, but, as the season at the Branch seems to have virtually closed, he will probably seek recreation in the interior during the remainder of this month, and possibly he will make his much-talked-of visit to Virginia. A prominent official, who arrived here to-day from Long Branch, says many of the visitors have already left there, and the remainder are making preparations to leave as soon as possible. The indications were that most, if not all, the hotels and cottages would be deserted, and probably closed within about a week. The hotels at Cape May were to have closed yesterday, and the visitors from this city at that resort will return here in the course of a few days. Altogether it seems quite likely that the coolness of the weather and consequent early close of the season at watering-places and the seaside resorts will fall to the benefit of this city, and that business will be regularly resumed in a short time with most of the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus at their offices.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Interest in the Tichborne case, which is now pending in the court in London, seems to have revived recently, especially in some of the newspapers in this country, which is probably attributable in part to the knowledge of the fact that counsel on both sides have been diligently at work in this country gathering evidence of even remote bearing upon the case. The records of the Treasury Department have been searched, and it is found that there were two American vessels named "Osprey" or "Ospray" in existence in 1854, but no evidence indicating that either of them were at Melbourne, Australia, during that year, or previous thereto, has yet been procured. It will be remembered that the individual who claims to be Sir Roger Tichborne asserted that he was taken from a wreck and carried to Melbourne in 1854 by an American vessel called the Osprey. As to the existence of such a vessel no satisfactory proof was adduced at the original trial of the Tichborne case about two years ago.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP.

It is now asserted that the highly esteemed gentleman to whom the President is said to have tendered the Governorship of the District of Columbia, to be made vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Henry D. Cooke, is Gen. Edward Beale, who resigned a Lieutenancy in the navy during President Pierce's term, superintended the construction of the wagon-road to California, and afterwards devoted his attention to wool-growing and raising blooded horses on his extensive rancho, near Los Angelos.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

For the purpose of obtaining more accurate statistics of the number of letters, etc., delivered in the United States during the year, to be included in the Postmaster-General's annual report to Congress, it is probable that instead of the unreliable mode of ascertaining an approximate estimate by means of calculations based upon the number of postage stamps sold, the Department will adopt the practice of England. Returns will be kept at every post-office in the Union during one week in each quarter, of the number of letters, etc., delivered during that week. These returns, when added together, are supposed to give approximately the number of letters delivered during four weeks, and the totals being multiplied by thirteen, give the number for the year.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Sheridan, who has been traveling in Canada and the New England States, is expected to visit this city shortly.

NEW YORK.

Two Millions of Bogus Bonds on the Market—Harbor Collision and Loss of Life—Horrible Particulars of the Hamill Murder Case at Williamsburgh—Miscellaneous Items.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Detective Sampson says that the amount of bogus bonds which the forgers expected to negotiate in this country and Europe was $2,000,000, and that $1,000,000 are already on the market here. Two of the gang, it is said, left for Europe some time since, with a large amount of forged bonds, which are reported to have already been disposed of in the English market.

Tug-boat Vixen, Capt. Daniel Perkins, was run into by the steamboat Granite State in Hell Gate at 1 o'clock this morning, and cut in two. Capt. Perkins was drowned. The engineer was picked up by another boat and landed, when he was found to be seriously injured.

The facts developed in the Williamsburg murder case appear to be as follows: Miss Hamill, whose charred remains were found with a cord around the neck, was a most intimate friend of Mrs. Merrigan who, it is believed, murdered her for the sake of her money and jewelry. Miss Hamill and Mrs. Merrigan were schoolmates in the Ursuline Convent at Morrisania, New York, and were inseparable companions. Their intimacy continued after they left the convent, and Miss Hamill was a constant visitor at the house of Mr. Merrigan, and on these occasions always took some valuable token as a gift to her friend. On last Tuesday afternoon Miss Hamill appeared at the door of Mrs. Merrigan's house, and asked admittance. She was dressed in a black silk, wore a handsome pair of diamond earrings, with a brooch and massive chatelaine gold chain. She was admitted, and passed upstairs to Mrs. Merrigan's apartments, and from that hour the unfortunate young lady was never seen until her charred and mutilated remains were found amid the wreck of the half burned house. James Hamill, one of the brothers of the murdered woman, said that his sister was in affluent circumstances; was owner of a large number of houses in East Tenth street, New York, and always had a large amount of money in her possession. Her income from these houses is stated to be about $2,000 a month. Her rents were generally collected on the first of the month. Last Tuesday was the second of the month. It is not at all unlikely that Miss Hamill had a large sum of money in her purse when assailed by violent hands. The gold watch, chain and jewelry of Miss Hamill are still missing. Late last evening Mrs. Merrigan made a full confession. The police refused to give the reporters any information in regard to it, but it was ascertained that she said she murdered Miss Hamill on Tuesday night, by strangling her with a clothes line. This she did in the absence of her husband, and fearing that he would return in time to find the dead body, stowed it away between the bed-tick and the slats. When Merrigan returned home that night she induced him to remain out of the room, and on Thursday night, for the purpose of destroying the evidence of her guilt, she set fire to the place.

Miss Hamill, after completing her education, took the veil and was known as Sister Augusta. At the expiration of four years she was in some way released from her vows. On Monday she had received a letter from a Sister Augusta belonging to some order in Pittsburgh containing a souvenir, and inviting her to go out there on a visit. When she left the house on Tuesday she remarked that she was going to Tenth street to collect some rents, and would then proceed to Pittsburgh. It is presumed she went to bid her friend Mrs. Merrigan good-bye before starting for the West. The husband of Mrs. Merrigan is believed to be guiltless.

The new Roman Catholic Parochial School was dedicated to-day. The Rev. Father Reilly made an address, saying the public schools were good enough in their way, but the Catholics were resolved to have Catholic schools, and this was only the beginning of the movement. Other clergymen made similar remarks.

Extent of the Texas Cattle Trade.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—The Texas cattle trade of this season to the State of Kansas is nearly, if not quite all in. Total receipts, about 500,000 head, of which number 260,000 were received at Ellsworth, 150,000 at Wichita, 75,000 at Coffeyville, and Chetopa, and the remainder at other points. Sixty thousand have been driven to Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming; 100,000 will be wintered in Kansas; about 150,000 will be taken by packers; 20,000 have been marketed at Kansas City, 50,000 more will be driven to the Territories, and the remainder will be wintered in the various Western States. The receipts at Kansas City since Jan. 1 have been 87,000. It is estimated that they will reach 300,000 for the year, against 236,000 last year. The total value of cattle driven into Kansas this year will amount to $7,500,000.

Yellow Fever in Texas.

AUSTIN, Sept. 7.—Conflicting reports come in regarding the prevalence of yellow fever in Galveston, Houston, and Shreveport. It is rumored that the Central International & Great Northern and Texas & Pacific Railroads have been blockaded. It is impossible to ascertain anything of a reliable character. A perfect panic prevails in Galveston and Houston, and the north bound trains to-day and last night were crowded with people flying from both places.

Water-Logged.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 7.—Capt. Wood, of the schooner Clara Woodhouse, reports that on the 1st inst., in latitude 2o.26 N., longitude 93.75 W., spoke schooner Monodonock, of Boston, loaded with mahogany from Frontera July 27. She was found abandoned and full of water by the schooner Island Belle, which took her back to Frontera, where she repaired and sailed for New Orleans.

Missing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Henry J. Mifiin, a lawyer 50 years old, who formerly practiced here, came to this city from the West on Aug. 30, and visited several professional and other friends. On the 1st inst. he visited Dr. Birkey, dentist, and after leaving nothing further is known of him. His wife is here looking anxiously for him.

Stabbing Affray at Springfield, Mass.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7.—A young man named Davis Compton made a murderous assault with a knife upon one William Mayhugh, last night, gashing him in five or six places, so that there are slight hopes of his life. The two had a business misunderstanding.

FIRES.

Destructive Conflagration in Havana—Loss, $8,000,000.

Twenty Persons Supposed to Have Burned to Death.

Block of Buildings Destroyed in Titusville, Pa.

Fires Elsewhere.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—Last night a square of buildings known as the Plaza Vaper was reduced to ashes. Fire broke out simultaneously in four corners of the square, and is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. Loss estimated at over $8,000,000. It is reported that twenty lives were lost. The scenes around the burning square were exciting and terrible. Parents threw their children from balconies to save them from the flames.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 7.—A fire broke out at 8 o'clock this forenoon, destroying nearly one square of frame buildings, known as the "Diamond," bounded by Franklin, Pine, and Diamond streets, embracing thirteen buildings in all. The total loss amounted to $50,000; insurance, $35,000, distributed through various companies. The origin of the fire has been traced to no satisfactory or definite cause.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—The *Democrat* has a special dispatch from Mexico, Mo., stating that a fire there last night destroyed six brick and six frame stores, and two dwellings, comprising a large portion of the business part of the city. Loss, $65,000; insured, $3,000, but the names of the offices are not given. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Another incendiary fire at the same place, last June, destroyed $35,000 worth of property.

ST. LOUIS.

Brief Biography, Political and Social, of a Fallen Postmaster—Evils of the Assessment Policy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Of all the Federal appointments in the West during Grant's present term, none gave more satisfaction at the outset than that of Chauncey Filley, Postmaster at St. Louis. He had been an active, accomplished, and prominent business man. He had held the office of Mayor of St. Louis, and several other political positions. Although in the feud between the two Republican papers here, he was said to be the appointee of the *Democrat*, neither McKee, nor any friend of the *Globe*, made any opposition to him whatever. His appointment was the only one that was promised or pledged before the election. He went to Long Branch, and had a personal interview with the President, and, according to his own story, the President sent him a list of seven or eight offices, from which he might select the one that best pleased him. He took the St. Louis Post-Office, because it was the best position that did not involve his removal from the city and State. His administration began very soon after the inauguration, and he commenced in good earnest to make an active and useful officer. The Post-Office of St. Louis had been badly managed for years, and the importance of an active business manager at the head of the establishment was conceded by all. A few weeks ago Mr. Filley discovered that it was necessary to increase the number of city carriers. He visited Washington and obtained the consent of the Department. Returning to St. Louis he gave himself up to the selection of eligible persons from an infinite number of applicants. Before he had made all his appointments he gave to the newspapers for publication the following letter, kept from the 25th of April until the 5th of last month. It appeared by his special request, and copies were sent in his own handwriting to all the daily papers on Manifold paper:

ST. LOUIS, April 25, 1873.

Mr. C. J. Filley, Postmaster:

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty to write a few lines once more in case of my petition. The reason I moved yesterday with my family again to St. Louis was to give my children a good education. I hope to satisfy you not only for the good recommendation which I offered in my petition, but I flatter myself to perform my duties well. I will do more. I offer to pay on the day I get my commission as letter carrier the sum of $100 cash, say on the 15th day of May, this year, the same sum on the 1st day of May, 1874, payable to your order, and so on as long as I am employed in your office, if it is ten years from date. Please take my petition once more into consideration. If you grant my favor I would be thankful as long as I live. If not, I am ruined.

I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. N. G. T.

On Ninth street, between O'Fallon and Cass avenues. Please answer, when I shall call on you, if you please.

Thereby hangs a very long tale. It now appears that, at the very time he received this letter, he was doing exactly what this man offered to do. According to well authenticated reports, as soon as a man was appointed, he filed a blank resignation, which Mr. Filley retained the right to put in force at any time. It leaked out about a week ago that Mr. Filley had pressed the assessment system upon the clerks in his employ with unvarying regularity, and that his first order was for an assessment, dating back five months, or to the commencement of his administration, which began early in April, and included some persons who had not been in the office more than two months. One case is spoken of wherein the assessment amounted to more than had been earned by the employe at the time the payment was demanded, and when the employe protested against the exaction, Mr. Filley told him he could not vary the rule, but he would assess him all of his wages, and then made him a loan of one-half to date, to be paid in future installments. It is an undoubted fact that the assessment has been levied and collected from every clerk in the employ of the Post-Office but two or three, who declined to pay, and resigned their places. Two papers were handed to each employe at the same time. One was a blank resignation, and the other was an order on the cashier for an amount, equal to 5 per cent of the individual's salary, dating back five months. The employe had to sign one or the other of these papers.

This matter has excited so much criticism and talk in the city that several persons interviewed Mr. Filley to find a possible explanation. He makes no attempt to excuse his conduct, but says that when Gen. Grant was here in April last he entertained him at an expense of $600 at his house, and that the 5 per cent fund is intended to defray the expense of this and other entertainments he might give to public individuals in the city. He also says that it cost him more than $500 to go East a few weeks ago for the purpose of getting an increase of carriers for the city, and that he cannot afford to pay so much money out of a salary of $4,000 a year. Some of his friends have attempted to explain the matter on political grounds, and his principal backer, Mr. Fishback, of the *Democrat*, says that he was advised to this course by Senator Morton, and that the object of the assessment was to raise money for the Ohio campaign. This is looked upon as a very thin excuse, and the more the subject is looked into the more apparent it becomes that the assessment was for personal, and not for political, purposes, as there is no campaign going on west of Ohio, and as Ohio is supposed to be very well able to defray her own election expenses.

Another story is, that the assessment was levied by order of Postmaster-General Creswell, with a view to assisting General Grant to a third term, but it receives no credence in political circles of any kind here. The matter is creating intense excitement in political and business circles in St. Louis, and the probabilities are that a strong presentation will be made to Gen. Grant, with a request that Mr. Filley be immediately removed. It is asserted, on the contrary, that Mr. Filley is a warm personal friend of the President, and has contributed his share of gifts in former days to the Executive. He is now in straitened circumstances, having recently passed through bankruptcy. The house in which he entertained Gen. Grant was advertised for sale under the bankrupt act at the time of the entertainment, and there was a great deal of comment at the time on the indiscretion of Gen. Grant's acceptance of the hospitalities of a man whose creditors were so close upon his heels.

Mr. Filley will not resign. He intends to test the friendship of the President, and will only leave when ejected by a new appointee. A large petition will be gotten up during the coming week, signed by business men of all parties, recommending his removal, and there will be a lively squabble between the two wings of the Republican party here for the appointment of his successor.

POLITICAL.

The Massachusetts Primaries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7.—The footings to-night give Washburn 394; Butler, 319; and 29 doubtful delegates to the Republican Convention. Three hundred and fifty-nine more remain to be chosen, a majority of whom are sure to go for Washburn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7.—Our footings to-night are: Washburn, 394; Butler, 319; contested, 29; to be elected, 359. Butler seems to be surely beaten. He has lost the prestige of success. The delegates to be chosen are mostly from the smaller towns, and though 125 of them are in Middlesex and Essex Counties, where Butler is strongest, it is almost impossible that he should carry more than half of the whole. Washburn's majority will be at least 100, and may go much higher.

The question now is, Will Butler bolt? It seems less probable than it did. It will be difficult for him to find any excuse, and the Administration, which backs him, will hardly dare take the responsibility. Though he doubtless will have the disposition, it is not probable now that he will have the courage. More likely he and his friends will do what they can to help the union of the anti-prohibitionists and all dissatisfied people upon Gaston, the Democratic candidate, and make him a formidable opponent to Washburn. In this way it is quite possible that a serious, and even close, contest will be made at the polls.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8.—The delegates now foot up 433 for Washburn, 315 for Butler, and 41 doubtful. Washburn will have at least 100 over all in the Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7.—There are 3g9 delegates yet to be elected to the Republican Convention, of whom 45 come from four western counties, 56 from Worcester County, and 258 from the eastern part of the State, 62 each from Essex and Middlesex Counties, the former of which is one of Butler's strongholds. Of the 101 delegates to come from the western part of the State, the *Republican* estimates that Washburn will have nearly three-fourths, and of the remaining 258 about 125. As Washburn has now a clear majority of 46, giving Butler every doubtful vote, the *Republican* considers the former sure of 100 majority in the Convention. But it is quite likely to be 150, and may rise to 200.

The *Journal's* returns for delegates to the Convention, so far as heard from at a late hour to-night, stand 418 for Washburn, 315 for Butler, and 39 doubtful. There are 333 more delegates to be elected.

The California Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Complete returns to-night show the election of Roach, Democrat, to the State Senate, over Hollida, Independent. Roach, 10,111; Hallida, 9,813; McCooppen, Democrat, 8,525; Bartlett, Independent, 9,881. The contest was between Roach and Bartlett. Otis, Independent, for Mayor, 13,691; McDonald, Democrat, 13,404; White, Democrat, for Sheriff, 11,164; McKibbon, Independent, 15,158; Crowley, Independent, for Chief of Police, 11,352; Cockrill, Democrat, 14,514. Hubert, Democrat, is elected Treasurer. His majority over Avron is 153. Frank, Democrat, is elected Recorder, over Herman, Independent, by over 3,000 majority. Murphy, for District Attorney, Independent, was beaten by Ryan, Democrat, by a small majority. Delaney, Independent, for the Assembly, is defeated by Howe, Democrat, by 150. Scannell, for Fire Commissioner, is elected. Whitney, the present Chief, says he will demand a re-count. The rest of the Dolly Varden ticket is elected with few exceptions.

WEATHER AND WATER.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.24	55	80	S. W., fresh.	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.25	68	48	N. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.25	67	41	N. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.26	66	40	N. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.32	59	59	N. W., gentle.	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.33	58	63	N. W., light.	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 68.
Minimum thermometer, 54.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenr'ge	30.32	43	S. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Buffalo	30.20	53	S. W., gentle.	.02	Fair.
Chicago	30.33	58	N. W., light.	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.24	60	N. W., light.	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.32	64	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.20	53	S. E., gentle.	.11	Fair.
Denver	30.23	61	S., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.33	50	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Detroit	30.27	52	N. W., gentle.	.11	Clear.
Davenport	30.38	53	N., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	30.37	46	N. W., light.	.....	Clear.
Fort Garry	30.13	48	S., fresh.	.....	Foggy.
Keokuk	30.36	56	N. W., light.	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.43	48	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Marquette	30.37	44	N. W., fresh.	.63	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.38	58	N. E., fresh.	.....	threaten'g.
Omaha	30.39	51	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Pembina	30.24	48	Calm.	.....	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.35	49	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Toledo	30.31	58	W., gentle.	.....	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—For New England, cloudy weather with areas of light rain, and southeast to southwest winds will prevail to-night, the latter shifting to westerly and northerly on Monday, with clearing weather. For the Middle States, on Monday westerly to northerly winds and clear or clearing cool weather. For the Lake region and southward to the Ohio Valley, northerly and northwesterly winds, and generally clear, cool weather. For the South Atlantic States, generally cloudy weather and rain areas. For the Northwest, diminishing pressure and winds shifting to southerly. For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi, northerly and easterly winds, generally cloudy weather, and rain areas.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Sept. 7, 1873:

	Above low water.		Change.	
			Rise.	Fall.
Cincinnati	8 ft.	4 in.	.....	6 in.
Davenport	2 ft.	6 in.	.....	.....
Keokuk	1 ft.	6 in.	.....	.....
Louisville	4 ft.	8 in.	.....	9 in.
Memphis	5 ft.	9 in.	.....	1 in.
Nashville	2 ft.	4 in.	.....	.....
*New Orleans	13 ft.	0 in.	.....	.....
Omaha	5 ft.	2 in.	.....	.....
St. Louis	8 ft.	6 in.	1 in.	.....
St. Paul	3 ft.	5 in.	.....	4 in.

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer, Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

A Tennessee Jack Sheppard.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 7.—Some ten days since quite an excitement was created in the eastern suburbs by the arrest of J. E. White, a prominent citizen, on a charge of horse-stealing, and within a few days no less than a dozen specific charges for similar offenses were made public. He was remanded to jail without bail. This afternoon his wife called to see him, and spent half an hour with him; then came to the gate and asked to be admitted. When the guard opened the gate, White presented a cocked revolver at his head, and said: "Let me out or die." The guard sprang back, and White, darting out, mounted a horse in waiting, and dashed off before the alarm was given. Pursuit was instituted as early as possible, but up to dark he had not been recaptured. His wife had carried the revolver enveloped in her panier, and had a horse in waiting. She was arrested.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—Shortly after the train coming east on the Grand River Valley Road left Hastings, yesterday, a team attempted to cross in front of the engine, and the driver, named Walker, was killed.

TITUSVILLE, Sept. 7.—A collision occurred on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at 11 o'clock this morning between a regular freight and a wild train, burning seven cars of refined oil. One man, name unknown, was killed, and consumed in the wreck.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

Custer's Fight with the Indians at Tongue River—The Death of Dr. Honsinger and Mr. Baliarn.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The *Tribune* to-morrow publishes a letter from its correspondent with the Yellowstone expedition giving a full account of Gen. Custer's battle with the Indians at Tongue River. The manner in which Dr. Honsinger and Mr. Baliarn met their death is thus described:

The day was one of intense heat. The Doctor's horse had had no water since morning. There seemed to be little danger in going to the river. He took the chances, risking his life to give his horse a drink of water. The Indians won the wager. Mr. Baliarn was in company with Dr. Honsinger, and going to the river for the same reason. One of our Indian scouts, who could not speak English, met the two as they were descending into the valley. The quick eye of the scout had seen the Indians. He stopped the Doctor and said, "Indians! Indians!" "No, no," said the Doctor, "they are cavalry, cavalry." The scout took hold of their bridle reins and tried to turn their horses back. They refused to be convinced, and the scout left them to their fate. It must have been soon after that the Indians were upon them. The nature of their wounds showed that both men had been shot in the saddle. They had turned after seeing the Indians, and tried to climb the bluffs. The Indians had fired and brought them both down. The doctor, having the best horse, had nearly reached the top of the bluff when a ball overtook him. Strange to say, neither of the party were scalped. The Indians took Baliarn's money, amounting to about $100, and the doctor's watch. The bodies were not mutilated.

Dr. Honsinger had served through the war, and had previously accompanied Gen. Fremont on some of his expeditions. He had been a long time connected with the Seventh Cavalry, and was greatly esteemed by the officers and men for his personal and professional qualities. He resided in Adrian, Mich.

Mr. Balrian was also a favorite in the cavalry. He has a wife and child in Memphis, Tenn.

MISSOURI.

Plain Talk from Gov. Woodson to the People of Callaway County—Latest Reports Concerning the Iowa Train Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Gov. Woodson has written a letter to the Sheriff of Callaway County and other gentlemen, in which he accuses the people of that county of not having done their duty in bringing to justice the lynchers of Kessler and the murderers of Sheriff Law and William H. Dunder, and threatens if those indicted for this crime, and also those who are known to have participated in the mob, are not speedily arrested and brought to trial, he will carry out the law passed in 1866, which authorizes him to send militia into the country to make arrests, and quarter them on the people during their stay.

The National Lodge of the Sons of Hermans, which has been in session here for some days past, closed its meeting last night. The following officers were elected for the ensuing two years: National Grand President, J. Brandies, Milwaukee; Vice President, A. Fabild, New Jersey; Treasurer, J. C. Leidel, Milwaukee; Secretary, C. Kirchnoff, Milwaukee; Guido T. Ritter, Milwaukee; Inner Guard, C. Roettger, St. Louis. The next meeting of the order will be held at Milwaukee two years hence.

The *Democrat* has a special from Sedalia, which says the Iowa railroad-train robbers, who have been flitting about in some of the western counties of this State, are all together again except McCoy, and the detectives have information that another bank robbery is being planned by them, and it will be carried out as soon as McCoy joins the gang. All the banks in that part of the State are being closely watched by special officers, and efforts are constantly being made to capture these desperadoes. The *Republican* has a special from Jefferson City, saying this gang is now in Clay County, and threatening to burn out certain parties who have been active in their efforts to arrest them. Gov. Woodson is reported to declare that, if the local authorities and citizens do not exhibit a stronger disposition to arrest these outlaws, he will send an armed force after them.

Alleged Embezzlement.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—C. A. Whitcomb, who was arrested in St. Louis on the 5th inst., was brought to this city to-day. It seems that he was arrested without a warrant, as no warrant, or record of one, could be found, either here or in St. Louis. Whitcomb was handed over to the Sheriff of the county, and taken before Esquire Fisher. There was no prosecuting witness appeared, but he demanded immediate preliminary examination, saying "I want to give bail and give them a chance to try and prove me guilty of embezzlement. I want to show to my friends and the public hat the charge is false." The court fixed the bail bond at $4,000, which was signed by Almond A. Scott and Hon. Thos. N. Stillwell. Whitcomb starts back to St. Louis to-night.

Kentucky Ku-Klux Raiders Arrested.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.—Advices to the *Courier-Journal* from O. E. Merrill, its special correspondent detailed to investigate the Ku-Klux outrages in Owen, Henry, and Franklin Counties, Ky., report that he, assisted by several citizens of Owen County, captured, on Saturday, two men charged with being of the party concerned in the murder of the negro Wilson, on the Brown plantation. One of the arrested parties will turn State's evidence. It is reported to-day that ten more were arrested in Owen and Henry Counties this morning, charged with Ku-Kluxism.

Badly Beaten and Robbed of Six Dollars.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 7.—On Friday afternoon Clement Lafferty drew $1.10 from bank. In the evening two men who knew of the circumstance enticed him to a lonely spot near the fort, pounded him until unconscious, and robbed him of $6, all he had with him, fortunately, having left the rest of it at home. His wounds are serious, and he is deranged part of the time.

Jersey City Frauds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The greatest excitement prevailed yesterday in Newark, N. J., over the announcement that Receiver of Taxes Brodwell had, in the last thirteen days, appropriated $4,200 of city money to his own use. Heavy frauds in other departments of the City Government are hinted at, and it is feared that the city has been systematically defrauded by the ring, which, it is charged, will do its best to ward off any investigation except such as it can control.

Quick Time.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Sept. 7.—The City of Tawas, Capt. Manning, arrived here last evening loaded with 549 tons of iron ore, having made the trip from here to Escanaba and return in the unprecedented time of three days and twenty-one hours. Who can beat it?

The Cigar-Makers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—The Cigar-Makers held their closing session last night. Paterson, N. J., is the next place for holding their Convention; September the time.

The Michigan Peach Crop.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 6.—The steamer Chaffee took about 2,000 baskets of peaches to Chicago this morning. The shipment of peaches the coming week will reach 10,000 baskets by boat and rail. The weather is very favorable.

All Quiet in Muskegon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—The militia from Grand Rapids reached Muskegon to-day, and all is quiet.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Arrived—Steamships Parthia and Baltic, from Liverpool.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Lilian's Last Love."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison, between Dearborn and State. "Diamonds."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Frank Mayo. "Davy Crockett."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Aladdin."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Mag's New Delaine." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

BURLINGTON HALL—State street, corner Sixteenth. "Hibernica; or A Tour Through Ireland."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER IS BEING counterfeited. Look out and get the genuine.

MOTHERS, DURING YOUR CHILD'S SECOND summer, you will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup an invaluable friend.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, September 8, 1873.

On the last day of the Vienna Exposition, the fair was thrown open to the public, and was visited by 106,000 people.

A very meagre account is given by telegraph of what must have been a terrible scene in Havana on Saturday, when the entire block of the Plaza Vaper, in the heart of the city, was swept away by fire. Twenty lives are feared to have been lost, and the destruction of property does not fall short of $8,000,000.

Returns from the California election are not yet complete, but the success of the entire People's Legislative ticket is apparently assured. In San Francisco the Anti-Monopolists have a majority of 1,275. Gov. Booth's strength in the new Legislature on joint ballot will probably be 45 or 50 votes.

There are still to be elected 359 delegates to the Massachusetts Republican Convention at Worcester day after to-morrow. Butler is only seventy-five behind Washburn, with the 742 who have already been chosen, and he may have some adherents in the twenty-nine contested seats. Although experienced observers of the situation predict Butler's defeat, it is not to be regarded as certain. Middlesex and Essex Counties have still to elect their 125 delegates, and Butler is strong in that region.

Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, if the very grave charges made against him are true, has carried the business of assessing the salaries of Government employes to a point that could hardly have been expected in a reformed civil service. Desiring, like one, at least, of his superiors, to make a good thing out of his situation, he assessed all the employes of the St. Louis Post-Office 5 per cent on their salaries, dating the assessment back five months, even against those who had been but just appointed, and put the proceeds into his individual bankrupt treasury.

The People's party was very busy in this State on Saturday. Meetings were held by the farmers of DeKalb, Marshall, Grundy, and Rock Island Counties, and independent nominations made for county officers; and similar action was taken in Iowa by the meeting of the farmers of Muscatine County. At Edwardsville, Ill., a very large meeting of farmers was held of a non-political character, but the inscriptions on the banners and the tenor of the speeches showed that the farmers of Madison were not less earnest than their neighbors in the farmers' peaceful revolution.

After several days' session the Texas Democratic Convention have made their nominations and published their platform. Richard Coke is named for Governor, and R. B. Hubbard for Lieutenant-Governor. The chief significance of the resolutions lies in their reference to the railroad subsidy question. Liberal charters and grants of land to railroads are recommended, with proper regulations, but the granting of money subsidies is discountenanced. The action of the Democratic salary-grabbers in Congress is "deprecated."

Three powerful vessels have recently been added to the English navy, and twenty-five more are in process of construction, which will add eighty-two guns to the present armament. The guns, which are now being constructed, surpass the most powerful artillery now in existence, even eclipsing the Woolwich and Krupp guns. They are to be constructed by placing coil upon coil of wrought iron, with a steel tube, which insures the greatest possible strength and immunity from bursting and also allows the gun to be made of any size. The present large guns made at Woolwich throw a 700-pound shot six or seven miles, but the new monsters will carry a projectile weighing 1,100 pounds, or half a ton, a distance which has yet to be determined. They will have a bore of 15 inches and weigh 60 tons. Compared with these, the heaviest guns which were used during our own war were playthings.

Senor Castelar, who was recently elected President of the Spanish Cortes, has demanded, as conditions upon which he will take the office of Chief Minister of the Republic, vacated by the resignation of Senor Salmeron, a day or two ago, that he shall be allowed to increase the army, purchase 500,000 rifles, organize the militia, impose a forced loan, suspend the Constitutional guarantees, and be furnished with material and appliances sufficient to overcome both the Carlists and the Intransigente insurgents. The Cortes has granted him these conditions, and, therefore, Castelar takes upon himself the responsibility of crushing out the opposition to the Republic. Everything that he has asked for,—money, men, material, and the suspension of constitutional guarantees, has been given him. In a word, he is well-nigh absolute in power, and must now show of what sort of stuff he is made. A short time will suffice to determine whether he is a man of theories or a man of action and executive ability. Whatever else has been said, he has, at least, shown the disposition to try. If he should fail, chaos will return, and there will be an end of Spanish Republicanism.

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active on Saturday, and generally firm, though large receipts and high freights were against it. Mess pork was in good demand and a shade firmer, at $15.95 cash, and $15.12½@15.25 seller October. Lard was quiet and steady at 7⅝c per lb for winter, and 7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and firmer at 7⅞@8c for shoulders, 9@9⅛c for short ribs, 9¼@9½c for short clear, and 9½@11½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were active and 1c lower, closing at 92c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and steady at 14c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was less active and 1c lower, closing at $1.17¾ cash, $1.15⅝ seller the month, and $1.14⅝ seller October. Corn was active and ⅜c higher, closing tame at 42¼c cash, and 44c seller October. Oats were active and ⅜c higher, closing at 28⅜c cash, and 29⅝c seller October. Rye was more active and ½c lower, at 67½c. Barley was more active, and steadier, closing at $1.18 for No. 2, and 85c for No. 3. The hog trade was fairly active at steady prices, with sales at $4.30@4.80. Cattle remain dull and weak. Sales were chiefly at $2.00@3.00 for Texas, and at $3.50@5.00 for natives. Sheep were steady at $3.00@4.50.

The burning of the Fulton elevator is another chapter in the history of the Munn & Scott transactions of some years ago. It will be remembered that when that firm failed they owned an interest in four of the elevators known as the Northwestern Combination. During the investigations in bankruptcy it appeared that Messrs. Munn & Scott disposed of their interests to certain other persons, the consideration being understood that the purchasers were to take up and satisfy all their outstanding grain receipts. This was a year ago; but that sale, whatever may have been the terms of it, was set aside by the Bankruptcy Court, and the property was sold again, last Friday, under the mortgage to Isaac Hoyt & Co., New York. The property sold was as follows and brought the prices annexed: Three-fourths of the Northwestern, $95,000; the whole of the Fulton elevator, $75,000; five-sixteenths of the Union elevator, $64,500; and five-sixteenths of the City elevator, $81,000, or a total of $315,000. It was purchased by Jesse Hoyt & Co., the mortgagees. This was on Friday last. Messrs. Armour & Co. have been conducting the business in that elevator under the first sale up to the time it was set aside by the order in bankruptcy. How far the price paid for it is equaled by the insurance will in time be shown. The indebtedness of Messrs. Munn & Scott to Hoyt & Co. was largely in excess of the proceeds of this sale, though whether it was all covered by the one mortgage we do not know.

Philadelphia has got a new scandal, which is staggering the decent element of the community, accustomed as it has become to scandals of every description. It seems that the Grand Jury of the August term of the Criminal Court determined to investigate the alleged malfeasance of the District Attorney, William B. Mann, who has so long been the head of the corrupt Republican City Ring, and has become as notorious throughout the country as the New York municipal leader, Tweed. The Jury therefore summoned the District Attorney before them and questioned him concerning his connection with the charges against him, which were matters of public notoriety, and which they had a right to investigate. The District Attorney not only refused to answer any question, but insulted and browbeat the Jury, and referred the case to the Court, Judge Ludlow, who sustained him and declared that he was right. The charges against the District Attorney are the larceny of certain bonds from the treasury and the compounding of felonies, and the decision of the Court is, therefore, to the effect that the Grand Jury has no right to intermeddle with the District Attorney when he chooses to compound a felony. Both the District Attorney and the Judge are candidates for office on the same ticket. As the Constitutional Convention of the State has adjourned over until after the election, without amending the Registry law, it is probable that both these men will be re-elected, but there must come a time before long when the decent people of Philadelphia will find some remedy for their oppressions and the abuses of power practiced by their corrupt City Ring.

WHO SHALL HANDLE THE MONEY?

The citizens of Chicago, outside the various political combinations and rings, have been considerably puzzled to understand why the local campaign for the election of municipal officers has been begun so much earlier this year than usual. A number of reasons have been assigned without affording any satisfactory explanation. The Germans have been "agitating," and the politicians have been agitated about, the Sunday-law question, and this issue is offered as a reason why the ball is rolling and the pot is boiling long before ball-rolling and pot-boiling are necessary. The fact is that some months ago, when the strict enforcement of the Sunday law was commenced, the German population got up a good deal of excitement over the situation, under the influence of local politicians. At the present time, however, the politicians are having the excitement pretty much to themselves, and the German people, who have found that their enjoyment of Sunday after their own custom is not materially affected, while the general interests of good order are considerably advanced by the present treatment of the case, have ceased to take any very active concern in the matter. We have also been told that the Republicans, apprehensive of the defection of the Germans, found it necessary to organize their forces earlier in the day, and rally the party together for a convention and a fight. But here we find the fact to be that the Republicans, as individuals, do not care anything about a convention, and refuse to share with the party managers either their apprehensions or their enthusiasm. The so-called Committee of Seventy likewise entered the field at an early hour, with the purpose of heading off the combination against the interests they represent; but, unmindful of the evidences that the combination would defeat itself, their chief accomplishment has been to demonstrate their own inability, and to open their doors also to the politicians, who have not failed to elbow their way among them. Thus all the proffered explanations notably fail to explain why the anxiety to seize upon the local offices has betrayed itself so soon.

Why is it, then? We believe that the mere mention of the circumstance that *a new Court-House is to be built* during the next city and county administration will suggest a more reasonable explanation than any that has yet been offered. Here is a pie in which all the local politicians, on all sides, would like to put their fingers. A new Court-House is not built every year or two. The present generation of politicians will not be likely to meet with another such opportunity for pickings and stealings. A new City Hall in New York sustained an extensive clan of political chieftains for several years. It enabled them to live on milk and honey, and to lay up a surplus for a rainy day. It would be one of those lost opportunities which human nature never ceases to regret, if the new Chicago Court-House were to be built without the peculiar management and manipulations which usually attend great public enterprises of this kind. It is not improbable that between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 will be expended during the next two years, if the work of building up the Court-House Square shall proceed. The amount of money that it will cost will depend largely on the success or failure of the greedy politicians who are looking from all directions at the block bounded by Washington and Randolph, Clark and LaSalle streets. For Chicago and Cook County politicians at the present time all roads lead to the new Court-House. Hence the premature and precipitate scramble for the local offices. Hence, the effort at early organization to assure the possession of the City and County Government during the era of rebuilding. Hence, also, the variety and contrariety of "interests" that have been developed.

Fortunately the various gentlemen who are so ambitious to take a hand in building the new Court-House are likely to defeat themselves, and for two reasons: (1) Because they have not been able to repress their anxiety lest the prospective spoils shall be snatched from them; and (2) because the golden opportunity is so glittering that they cannot agree among themselves. The grab is so enormous that the ambitious grabbers have commenced too soon, and, while it is not possible for all of them to get their hands in, not one is willing to give way for the benefit of the others. The people of Chicago have by common consent determined to let the quadrilateral fight go on, with a serene consciousness that the bummers on all sides will succeed in annihilating each other before the election. We do not believe that any situation could be more favorable for the choice of a good city and county government, if the people stand quietly off and permit the Court-House cormorants to range themselves after their own fashion. If it shall become necessary, the building of the new Court-House can be very comfortably postponed for a year or two. As the money required must be raised by taxation (it cannot be borrowed under the present law), tax-payers generally, and particularly those whose resources have been largely drained in the work of replacing their private property destroyed by the fire, will not object to a temporary relief from the burden which a new and costly Court-House will impose upon them. A postponement of this work will unquestionably meet with unanimous approval if the outcome of the local election shall indicate that the job must fall into the hands of the political bandits. At all events, the best course for all good citizens to pursue is to permit the bummers to bum to their heart's content for the time being.

THE THREATENED LOSS OF WATER.

It was with regret that yesterday we published the grievous intelligence that the city is about to sustain a temporary loss of its accustomed supply of water. The circumstances may be briefly stated: In sinking the shaft at the crib end for the new tunnel, an unexpected, and for a long time unexplained, difficulty was experienced. When the iron shaft had been sunk, and the clay excavated, the circular piece was cut out to begin the excavation for the tunnel. Though it was at a point some thirty feet below the bottom of the lake, nevertheless, water began to percolate through the clay, and through the opening into the shaft. This fact was fully detailed in this paper several weeks ago. Since that time every possible means have been tried to remedy this, but in vain, and slowly and very unwillingly the authorities have been forced to the conclusion that the old tunnel, which is but 20 feet north of the new shaft, leaks, and that it is the water from this leak which forces itself through the intervening clay and enters the new shaft. The authorities seem to have become satisfied that their first impression, that the water of the lake was pressed downward through the clay bed to the foot of the shaft, was a mistake, and that, instead of coming from above, the water really comes on a level from the old tunnel, which, if true, shows that the latter must leak very badly. There is a hope that this may not prove to be the case, and that some other explanation may yet be furnished. In the meantime there must be an examination, and the propriety of having a second tunnel is vindicated by the fact that to examine first necessitates its closing. The gates at the crib must be closed, and the tunnel pumped dry, in order that an examination can be had, and any damage that may exist be repaired. In the meantime, what is the city to do for water? The only means that can be adopted is to go back to the old method which prevailed before the tunnel was made. The old basin which then existed, and through which water was filtered into the wells, has filled up during the seven years it has been out of use. This will have to be dredged out again, which operation will take several weeks of active labor. When it is prepared and the connection made with the wells, then the tunnel will be closed, and examined. How long this will last will depend on the extent of the damage that may be found to have taken place. If a leak is found to exist, then it may take several weeks to repair it. In the meantime the city must receive the water from the surface of the lake, in the old way. If this could be done before the close of navigation on the canal, the misfortune would be greatly mitigated, because then there would be none of the washings of the river to escape into the lake. The great evil of the old system was that the discharges of the river into the lake were carried by the south winds in the direction of the pumps. If this damage can be repaired before the canal is closed, the city will escape all danger of a return to that abomination. The public authorities hardly need any urging to give their best energies to the remedy of this calamity at the earliest possible moment. Pure water is as essential to life and health in Chicago as is the air. No mere matter of expense should cause any delay in doing whatever is called for by the great emergency.

It should be remembered, however, that closing the tunnel and drawing the water through the basin will not affect in any way the quantity of the supply. That will be limited, as now, only by the capacity of the machinery. As much water can be obtained in the one way as by the other; but the quality of the water on which the health of this city is in an especial manner dependent, may be affected, but not seriously unless the calamity proves to be so extensive that it cannot be repaired before the canal ceases to carry off the surplus water of the river.

Work at the crib end of the new tunnel must of necessity be suspended until such time as an examination will determine whether the present suspicion of a leak in the existing tunnel is well founded. Upon the result of that examination will also depend whether the shaft already sunk will not be abandoned and another placed in another quarter.

THE POLICE QUARRELS.

THE TRIBUNE yesterday reproduced the main facts of eight murders committed in Chicago during the last seven months, and the other startling fact, that in but one of the cases had the guilty party been arrested. The cases, in the order of time, were: 1. The murder of John Kennally on the 9th of February, 1873. He was found insensible on the sidewalk in front of a saloon where he had been spending the day and night, and where there had been a general fight. 2. The murder, on the 18th of March, of Albert Goetze by a young and well-known rough named Joseph Jansey. Goetze was stabbed in the neck, and died instantly, a dozen persons looking on at the time. Jansey has never been arrested. 3. On April 26, John Wickstrom was killed in his boarding-house, by a blow with a bottle inflicted by John Miller. Miller, who admitted the act, escaped, and has never been arrested. 4. An unknown man was found murdered on the Whisky Point road on the 21st of May, and neither the identity of the victim or of the murderer has been established. 5. On the 15th of June a lad named Charles Brantz was met near Calvary Cemetery by three drunken men, one of whom deliberately shot and killed him. No attempt seems to have ever been made to discover or capture the murderer. 6. On June 18, John Hanlon was run down, at the corner of Halsted and Twenty-sixth streets by a man on horseback and trampled to death. No arrest. 7. Officer Christian Jacobs was shot and killed by burglars on the North Side within a block of the Police Station. No arrest. 8. Jacob Schmidt was killed by two men near Division street bridge on August 27. The evidence pointed to the guilt of James Fitzpatrick and Peter Basquell. One of these has been arrested and the other is at large. During the period covered by these cases the police force of this city has been to a great extent demoralized, because of the controversies between the heads of the departments. An open war exists between one of the Police Commissioners and the Superintendent, and the force is divided into partisans of the two combatants. The Sheridan men are waiting and praying for the removal of the Superintendent, and the adherents of the latter are occupied in more or less aggressive as well as defensive operations. This unseemly and disgraceful quarrel breaks out on every occasion. Every man arraigned for official misconduct by the Superintendent finds a champion in the Commissioner, who threatens retaliatory proceedings, and hence the public service, the public peace, order, and safety are alike neglected. Is there no way to arrest this proceeding? How can there be order or discipline in the force when there is direct example and encouragement for insubordination? The public have borne this thing long enough. The record of the police service is becoming disgraceful, and if the public officers have no sense of what they owe to the general interest, they should be taught that individuals in office are of the slightest possible concern, and that when they become obstacles to the administration of justice there will sooner or later be found a way to get rid of them.

THE PRUSSIAN AND AMERICAN SYSTEMS.

Some weeks ago THE TRIBUNE printed an intelligent letter from Germany, written by an American sojourning in Europe, and descriptive of the iron-clad Government which Prussia, under the leadership of Bismarck, has imposed over the North German Empire. The letter and the remarks accompanying it seem to have occasioned considerable controversy. The views set forth received indorsement where it might have been least expected. The *Staats-Zeitung*, of this city, and other German newspapers throughout the country, pronounced them substantially correct. Among the various comments and criticisms which have been called out, a communication was printed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday which undertook to contrast the political purity of the German Empire under its present system of Government with the political corruption that prevails in this country. The contrast is undoubtedly in favor of Germany at the present moment, so far as honest administration and protection of the people are concerned. But it would be false and dangerous to permit the present political situation in the two countries to pass as an evidence that the Prussian system is the better form of Government for an advanced condition of civilization. It is not necessary to go over the details of the Prussian system. These were very fully set forth in the previous articles. It is only necessary to recall the conclusion that it is the most absolute form of Paternal Government, in which the personal condition or interests of the individual count for nothing except when subject to the Empire, conforming to all the arbitrary regulations of the State, whose power is supreme, and whose general interests are of the first and most exclusive importance. If the political condition of a people under such a system is better than that of a people who govern themselves, it is because the men in power are purer, and not because the system guarantees such superiority or such purity. If the political condition of the United States is corrupt; if we have an incompetent and dishonest civil service; if the interests of the people are not cared for as well as they ought to be, it is the fault of the people themselves, and they happily possess the power to improve the situation whenever they shall become fully alive to the sense of the oppression which their public servants put upon them. Should the rulers of Germany become corrupt, and there is no guarantee in their system or any other system of despotism against it, the people will be helpless. An appeal to arms alone remains to them, and, in this, the advantages are all on the side of the dynasty which controls an immense standing army, which is like one great deadly machine in the hands of its officers. In a popular form of Government like ours, which has resisted forces that might have broken down an absolute Government, despotism or corruption is the direct fault of the people, who have the remedy in their own hands, and can blame themselves alone if they do not use it. The subjects of the German Empire pay dearly for the protection they receive, and the payment remains the same whether this protection shall be jeopardized by corrupt men in power or not. They have no resources among themselves for rebuking corruption or deposing corruptionists. The system is one equally amenable to a Bismarck in intellect or a Fouche in morals. If the march of civilization, including the acquisition of experiences in the past, advancement in the science of government, and increased facilities for popular education, is doing nothing more for us than to prepare us for being cared for after the Bismark-Prussian theory, then the remark of the borderer, after his experience with the "Heathen Chinee," will have a new application and a new force.

The Henry (Marshall County, Ill.) *Republican* of the 4th, an Administration Republican journal, contains a full report of a picnic held at Whitefield, on Thursday of last week, at which 1,500 farmers, with their wives and children, were present. In addition to the social pleasures of the day, the farmers organized into a meeting and had an informal talk, all the addresses being made by farmers. One farmer thought it was time to take the fangs out of the nake of monopoly. Another wanted a change, and said if it didn't come by the ballot they would have it any way. They were tired of the present corruptions in high places and the neglect of the people. Another joined the Republican party as soon as it was organized, and believed it was a good one, but it had accomplished its mission, and was now as corrupt as the old Democratic party. Another said: "The gigantic Rebellion was a problem that was solved by the people, and the ballot-box would solve this one under which they were burdened." Another said: "Afraid to go into politics! Why, is will elect our next President, Congressmen, and Legislatures. I was a Democrat once and voted with it; but its pro-slavery corruptions drove me out of it; was a Republican twenty years, but now it is as corrupt and abominable. Good-bye, old party." And still another: "Some say that the Farmers' Conventions should nominate a ticket half Republicans and half Democrats. If any man nominated says he is a Republican or a Democrat, I won't vote for him." This is but a sample of the farmers' meetings and picnics that are held every day all over this State and the West, and it is a fair sample of the opinions which the farmers are expressing with regard to the corruptions in the Democratic and Republican parties, and yet Senator Morton and other Administration leaders have the effrontery to claim that the Administration is a great success, that everything is going on smoothly, and that the people have nothing to find fault with!

The President of the Philadelphia Board of Public Charities has just made a terrible report on the condition of the Insane Asylum in that city. The developments made by the President are almost too astounding for belief. The report says: "So lost to all sense of decency have the insane in this hospital become, by reason of the failure on the part of those in authority to encourage a proper appreciation of self-respect among the inmates, that their habits are precisely like those of a brute. The filthiest part of the litter, for their bedding consists wholly of straw, is removed each morning, and its place supplied with a similar quantity of the fresh material, when they are returned naked to their disgusting dens, there to pass another period of solitary wretchedness in an atmosphere whose odor exceeds in offensiveness anything which the imagination can conceive." Considering the developments which have been made of the appalling increase of crimes in that city, the corruption of the City Government, the rowdyism of its slums, the horrors of its Morgue, and the mismanagement of its public institutions, Philadelphia may safely lay claim to being the worst governed city in the United States.

Among the various items circulating in regard to Prof. Wise's trans-Atlantic balloon voyage is one to the effect that the *Graphic* Company is to present the plucky aeronaut with a new gold watch just before he starts. Considerations of economy would suggest that the watch be kept for Prof. Wise until he returns, or, at any rate, forwarded by express to meet him on the other side. It certainly will not be prudent for Prof. Wise to take with him any costly personal property that can be dispensed with.

NOTES AND OPINION.

There were forty-five counties (out of 102) in Illinois giving Democratic majorities last year. A careful record shows that in just twelve of these counties the Democrats have nominated; in sixteen they have, with due formality, disbanded their organization; in eight counties conventions have been called, the result of which is expected to be, in most cases, to disband; and, in the remaining nine counties, the situation may be described as one of "sublime unfixedness." There is also one Democratic ticket in a Republican county. It should be remarked that not a few of these thirteen Democratic county tickets were nominated months ago, and all are more likely to be abandoned, even now, than any one of them is to be elected. The *Democratic Clarion*, which supports a party ticket long ago nominated in Mason County, speaking of the abandonment of the field by the Fulton Democracy, says:

> This is right, and, if the Farmers' movement had gained as much strength before our nominations were made in this county, we should, undoubtedly, have done the same here.

Nevertheless, the faithful adherents to Post-Office patronage in Illinois continue to print such paragraphs as this, which we find in the ever-faithful Rock Island *Union*, of Saturday:

> The *Bureau County Republican* says: "We challenge evidence of a single county or district (in Illinois) where the Democracy have a good working majority, that they have conceded a candidate or a principle to the farmers." But our friend should remember that, if they don't do this in Democratic counties, they are liberal enough in Republican counties to concede both, excepting a few candidates of their own.

—Now, to the false cry that this a "Democratic movement in disguise," and that "Old Democratic leaders are capturing the movement," let an answer be drawn from the Centralia *Democrat*, printed in Democratic Marion County, where the Democratic party has gone dead. The *Democrat*, speaking of the Farmers' Nominating Convention to be held Sept. 13, says:

> There is a snug little coterie of politicians, in both the Republican and Democratic parties, who care nothing for the farmers, but who would feel so delighted if the Farmers' Convention would nominate So-and-so. We do not believe the Farmers' Convention will nominate any of their So-and-so's. This juggling will not amount to a row of pins. The farmers will not be sold by the siren song of "You nominate So-and-so, and we'll help elect them."

The fact is, the distress of disused Democratic leaders in Democratic counties is precisely the distress of disused Republican leaders in Republican counties.

—In Bureau County, where Grant's majority, last year, was 1,413, the Farmers' Convention was attended by 311 delegates, and, in answer to the Princeton *Republican* (Postmaster), that "The Convention was run by Democrats," the Princeton *Tribune* publishes the roll and owns up to 80 Democrats. The *Tribune* further says:

> Over two-thirds of the Convention were Republicans but old party lines were completely ignored, and not in one single instance was there anything said or done which would have given a stranger the least intimation that the body of men before him was composed of those who had heretofore served under different and antagonistic flags. The utmost good-will and good feeling pervaded the entire assembly.

—The quarterly meeting of the Henry County Farmers' Association, at Cambridge, Ill., Sept. 2, was attended by 204 delegates, representing twenty-five subordinate organizations, and it ordered a nominating convention to be held Oct. 8. Henry County gave Grant, last year, 2,004 majority; nevertheless, the Geneseo *Republic* (Postmaster) calls this "a Democratic movement." It will be a little awkward for this Postmaster to report to the higher authorities at Washington, hereafter, with reasons, why "a Democratic movement" should, in one year, wipe out a Republican majority of 2,000.

—The Mount Carroll *Mirror* (John M. Adair) announces that, in Carroll County, where Grant's vote was 1,968 to 614, the Republican Committee have decided not to call a convention.

—The Yorkville *Record* recounts the votes of Kendall County since its organization, ending with 1,600 for Grant to less than 400 for Greeley, and says:

> The Democrats of the county have been small in number, and not at all aggressive; and peace has remained within her borders. And now, voters of Kendall County, shall we let a few disaffected ones sow discord in our ranks, in our social life, in our brotherly love, by trying to dismember the party when there is no principle at issue,—when there is only an unseemly scramble for office? No; you will not do it.

—The Quincy *Whig* says:

> And now comes the Territory of New Mexico and sets the political fashions for the fall of 1873, by sending Stephen B. Elkins, Republican, Territorial Delegate to Congress by a majority of 2,000 over Padre Gallegos, the late Democratic incumbent.

—But California comes later, and sets "the latest fashions."

—Only a little while ago, the Boston *Advertiser* scornfully repudiated the idea that President Grant could or would interfere in the politics of a State election,—most of all, Massachusetts. Now the Boston *Advertiser* (Sept. 2) cries out:

> What crime has Massachusetts committed against the Union that she should have a Collector Casey and a Marshal Packard set over *her* to see that a certain wing of the Administration party triumphs? . . . *President Grant is not guiltless in the matter*. . . . Nothing is more perilous to the liberty of the citizen, nothing more certain to undermine the structure of our institutions. The State will not hesitate to cry "hands off" to the Administration that insists on interference, no matter what its laurels or its prestige.

Again, the Boston *Advertiser* says:

> When a party becomes an organization of office-holders, and is held together by the profits of its administration of public affairs, it is near its end. To that condition the Republican party is tending, and the self-complacent gentlemen who hold its places of honor may thank themselves for the ruin they are diligently inviting and doing nothing to prevent. *We mean the gentlemen of the President's Cabinet*, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the army of thrifty Custom-House, Revenue, and Post-Office officials, who think they serve the country by keeping themselves warm. We do not covet the reputation of alarmists, but we think it would be as stupid as useless to blink facts of which the people are already cognizant, and to correct which they are ready, in their perplexity, to take the most wild and desperate steps.

—The Republican party is on trial in that struggle in Massachusetts, and we have no hesitancy in saying that, if Ben. Butler succeeds in securing the nomination, the sooner the party in that State is thoroughly whipped the better. In case of his nomination, his defeat before the people becomes an actual necessity to the safety of the Republican party. When the Republican party so far forgets what is due to common honesty and common decency as to support such a man as Butler for a State position, it ought to be defeated. And it will be defeated if Butler is nominated. Not, perhaps, in Massachusetts, but all over the land, will the Republican cause receive such a shock from a nomination of Butler as to warrant the worst of fears that its days are numbered.—*Cleveland Herald.*

—The charge that all the aristocracy, wealth, and respectability of Massachusetts is arrayed against Gen. Butler in his aspirations for the Governorship is not strictly true. While it is well known that the most of his supporters are the bone and sinew of the State,—the working men,—there are many gentlemen of wealth and high social position who deem him the best candidate that could possibly be presented for the suffrages of the people of the Bay State. His manly attack on those who attempted to dictate to the people of Massachusetts who should be Governor, or who believed in hereditary rights so far as that and other offices in the State are concerned, has won the "Essex statesman" hosts of friends.—*Washington Chronicle.*

—We are in the midst of a great revolution; not a revolution of blood and carnage, but one of popular sentiment. For years the Republican party has had things pretty much its own way, and, by a systematic war upon the industries of the country, it has prostrated labor, quadrupled its burdens, destroyed the commerce of the country, uprooted civil liberty, defamed the American character, annihilated all Constitutional landmarks, looked after the interests of the few to the detriment of the many, corrupted the fountains of justice, leagued with robbers, plundered the people's treasury, palsied their energies, and brought ruin and bankruptcy. . . . The revolution, though bloodless, will slay thousands of dishonest officials, and put in their places men of clean hands.—*Maquoketa (Iowa) Sentinel.*

—Remembrance of the Republican party is always to be linked with Credit Mobilier, "salary-grab," Union Pacific land-steals, revenue defalcations, and the thousand other peculations that office-holders are heir to. Are these the acts that justify the fullest confidence of the people?—*Rushville (Ill.) Times.*

—Let us kick all political hacks and marplots overboard into such deep water that they cannot hear Gabriel's trump.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal.*

—The farmers are mad who imagine their cause will not suffer irretrievable ruin by their neglect to show their strength by their votes this fall.—*Ottawa (Ill.) Free-Trader.*

—In the name of common honesty, common decency, common sense, and independent manhood, have not the farmers, mechanics, workingmen, laborers, and others been humbugged about long enough by politicians? Is it not about time for men to do their own thinking instead of asking the central cliques what to do? We want to see Democratic cliques and Republican cliques broken up, and the hangers-on and pap-suckers made to earn their own living by honest work. The farmers have the power to bring about this reform in every county in this State.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.*

—Of course, in counties which gave a Democratic majority last year, the wire-pullers of that party will continue to insist that the whole thing is a shrewd trick of the Republican managers, and vice versa in Republican counties; but this complaint will prove too shallow to affect the status of this movement—its motive is too apparent.—*Carlyle (Ill.) Banner.*

—The almost universal opposition of the Republican press to the Farmers' Granges cannot be the result of accident, nor of mysterious coincident views of the editors of these papers. The Granges are warned by these papers that the Democracy will steal them, soul and body, and are making tools of them. In counties where the Democracy is in the minority the Republican papers tell the Grangers that they (the Democrats) want to court favor of them to get into office, while in counties where the Democracy is in the majority those Republican papers tell the Granges that they (the Democrats) are courting favor of them in order to keep in power. The truth is, they dare not take fair and square issue against the Farmer's Movement upon the real sticking point, protective tariff.—*Mason County (Ill.) Independent.*

—McLean County, acre for acre, can produce more corn than any other equal area on this green earth. The Lord designed it for corn. The land is fitted for it, the people know how to raise it, and it is folly to talk of anything else taking its place. The consumers of corn pay enough for it to allow a fair rate for transportation, and give the farmer big pay for his corn. All this past winter, while corn was 20 cents here, it was never below 60 cents in New York. An estimate, by men who know, shows that 15 cents per bushel is enough to pay for taking corn to New York. Now, if our farmers could have got 45 cents, as they were entitled to get for their corn, they would find no fault. To stick to this reform until railroad rings, tariff rings, salary-grab rings, court-house and all other rings have been broken up, is the only true policy of the people. They need no new branches of business discovered for them. All they want is a fair, honest chance in the business that they are now following.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

—A great many of the Republican journals throughout the West now call the farmers connected with the Farmers' party movement "Potato-Bugs." This is not quite as expressive as the Watseka *Republican* in terming them "long-eared jackasses."—*Watseka (Ill.) Times.*

—All hail, then, to the Anti-Monopoly "Potato-Bugs!" A name conferred in derision often becomes the watch-word of revolution. The pap-suckers have given the cue, in a sneer at oppressed industry. It is a jeer at the workshop and farm. For one, we are disposed to accept it. It expresses vigor of purpose, power to accomplish, and will to work great results. Rings, Regencies, and cliques had better be hunting for cover. The "Potato-Bugs" are on the march.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

COMBINE!

Address of Secretary Smith, of the Farmers' State Association.

"Blood and Anarchy" Misstatements of His Winchester Speech.

Why Farmers Grow Poorer Year by Year, While Middlemen Grow Richer.

Manufacturers, Monopolists, and Politicians Combined Against Them.

Let Farmers Use Combination Against Combination, and Lock up Their Products.

No Existing Party Can Be Trusted to Legislate for Their Protection.

If They Want Their Rights, Let Them go to Voting for Themselves.

Last Wednesday a mass-meeting and picnic of the members of the Farmers' Associations of Greene County Ill., was held in the Court-House Square at Carrollton. During the forenoon Col. Z. M. Colman, of St. Louis, addressed the large audience; and, after dinner, S. M. Smith, Secretary of the State Farmers' Association, who had been invited to be present, made the following remarks, which were listened to with marked attention:

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Before I proceed to what will be properly my speech upon this occasion, I want to make a personal explanation, or, in parliamentary parlance, I rise to a question of privilege. But it will be proper for me to say first, being a stranger to you all, that I am simply a farmer. There has been a good deal of wonderment over this State, and probably in others, as to what manner of man this Smith was. Some have bet that I was a young man, and was laying out the ground to go to Congress from my District, while some wanted to bet a hundred to one that I was an old, broken-down Democratic politician, and trying to reinstate myself by this means. Not one of them believed that I was a farmer. Now they have all fallen very far short of the mark, but I am quite sure of one thing, that if I should submit the matter to a vote of the ladies present, there is not one of them who would think that I was a handsome man. [Laughter.] Being a farmer, being one of you, I stand up with all the more confidence before you to talk to you. It is sometimes said of me, when I am introduced that I will make an oration, but I do not know how to do any such thing. I can simply make a plain farmer's talk.

But now for the personal explanation I find here in the Carrollton *Gazette* of Saturday, Aug. 16, something that reads like this:

> One S. M. Smith [That's me] has come into sudden notoriety as Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association. He seems to have grown reckless in his demands upon common reason, or else has been emboldened to betray what may have been a hidden purpose heretofore. Of his effort at Winchester, on the 7th, all parties speak in sharp terms. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which has done more to bring Mr. Smith into notice, and speaks oftenest in his praise, says of it: "He predicted that there would be a day when, if all other means failed, and the farmers were still hoodwinked and swindled, he and his boys, and thousands of other farmers and their boys, would ride some of these villains out of the State Capitol, and then that many a tree would bear human fruit, if no other remedy could be found, but if not bloodshed and anarchy were the alternative."

WHAT HE DID SAY AT WINCHESTER.

Now for a purpose, evident enough, this report of my Winchester speech of Aug. 7 has been published in every paper which does not happen to agree with me politically, especially all over this State, and all the States of the Union. I have had hundreds of copies of papers sent to me, with marked articles, criticizing this so-called report of my Winchester speech. Allow me to say for the benefit of the editor of this Carrollton paper, who is a perfect stranger to me, that I did not use any such language in Winchester. The words "bloodshed and anarchy" never came into my speech. I did not say I would take my boys and go to the State Capitol and help ride the villains out of the Capitol on a rail, although I believe they deserved it. If I had mentioned it, I would not have said more than that I believed they deserved it, but I did not say even that. I did say, and this is my very language, and mark me now, for I want to be perfectly honest as to what my remarks were. I said, in referring to the manner in which our legislators had betrayed our trust, and sold out our rights and interests again and again, that they were elected to carry out certain purposes, and had failed to do so over and over again; and that the interests of the laboring and producing classes of the whole country, not merely of this State, but of the whole United States, had been sold out over and over again to monopolists of every sort and character; and I added: "There is no punishment, no law on our statute books, by which we can reach them, and punish them for that crime of betraying the laboring people of the country." I said I was very much inclined to adopt a punishment suggested by an indignant friend of mine when our legislators adjourned last winter, after voting to come back and spend another winter and take another half million dollars out of our pockets, which we had to pay in corn at 20 cents a bushel, which punishment was to treat the members to a coat of tar and feathers and ride them out of their counties on a rail. Now, see how you can make a speech read when you take expressions that were uttered at least an hour apart, and put them into the same sentence. What I said about my boys was something like this: Speaking of the magnitude of this movement, how chronic the wrong was we suffered from, and how this evil, that we had no voice in fixing a price upon our labor, had come down to us from the feudal ages, I said I did not expect to live to see the full fruition of my hopes in this country, but that I would bequeath the fight to my boys, with the injunction that they should never leave it until all their rights, under our constitution and laws, were guaranteed to them, and they had secured the dearest of all rights to American freemen, that of fixing the price upon their own labor. That is the connection in which I mentioned my boys and no other. I did say that when I was a boy we used to shoot crows and hang them up on a pole in the corn-field, as a terror to evil-doers [laughter], and I said perhaps the time might come, when, if every other remedy failed, we might hang some men about the country in that same way as a terror to evil-doers, but I believed the remedy for all the ills of which we complained, was in the peaceful remedy of the ballot box. That is the language which has been so tortured. This is enough on that point. I have, however, this comforting reflection in regard to all that has been said and all the flings at me in relation to that speech, that if you want to find where the best apples are, go into the orchard and look for the tree under which you will find the most sticks. There is no mistake about that rule.

THE PURPOSE OF THESE ATTACKS ON HIM.

Now all this is a means to serve a purpose, and that purpose is this. A certain class of politicians, certain men, fear very much lest my influence with the farmers of this State may interfere with some of their claims, political and otherwise, and they are doing their "level best" to destroy that influence with the farmers, and this is the cause which they are taking. This is the animus, then, of this whole matter.

UNEQUAL DIVISION OF PRODUCTS OF LABOR.

"There is an argument, if it may be called such, which I have used frequently, and which I intend to use here this afternoon. I said that when traveling across the country to Winchester, to

make that speech of the 7th, that when I saw those small, poor homes, scattered all over this beautiful land, and saw that they were surrounded with immense corn fields and immense shocks of grain, I also saw another thing, that the men who handled the products of that farmer who was occupying that poor dwelling, were living in splendid mansions a life of ease and luxury, and I said there was something wrong there, and I would right it by giving to the dweller in that hovel a fair share of the products of his labor, and I would level that hoval up to the palace. That was what I said. I never said nor hinted what I was charged with. I never had an agrarian thought in my life. I would not level the palace down, but I would level the hovel up.

PROPORTION OF MORTGAGED FARMS.

Now, I said there was something wrong in all this. Let us see in what that wrong consists. Whence arises that wrong which forces that man to live in that hovel, for many of them are simply such, where, as Whittier says, a tree cast the ominous shadow of its leaves across the ourtainless windows, from whose broken panes fluttar the signal rags of poverty, while he who handles the corn that this poor man produces is living a life of ease and luxury in an elegant mansion? When I couple the fact that the man who do this labor, who help to feed the world, and without whom it could not exist to-day, with another fact, which is also denied for a purpose, that seventenths of the farms in this beautiful State of ours, with as rich a soil as God's sun ever shone upon, and though the land is annually groaning beneath the accumulated efforts of human labor, are to-day under mortgage. When comes this wrong, this fact that, notwithstanding all this immense production of all the necessaries of human life, that still our farms are under mortgage? Take another fact and put it with this one, that a careful estimate, made in 1868, when we were nearer out of debt than we have ever been in the history of this country, since the high prices of the war enabled us to pay off more mortgages and personal debts than during any previous period of our existence, the personal debt of the United States was $1,500,000,000. Three-quarters of that, or about $1,500,000,000, was borne by the agriculturists of the United States. When you consider that this latter sum has to be carried, at an average rate of 10 per cent per annum, is it any wonder that we are poor? Couple with this another fact that the annual increase of the wealth of the United States for any decade during the very best period of our existence has never exceeded 3½ per cent. That is, the agriculturists are actually carrying $1,500,000,000 at 10 per cent, while the products of industry nowhere, taking it all through, never have exceeded 3½ per cent. Is it, then, any wonder you are poor?

THE REVOLUTION HE WANTS.

Now, this is all denied for a purpose. They say that such men as Col. Coleman and myself go around the country lying, and they say our mission is to show that the farmers are actually in a state of starvation, and really lacking the necessaries of life, in order to excite a feeling of indignation on your part and get up what they call a revolution. They also assert that our speeches are incendiary in their character and will eventually incite the people to revolution, and, in truth, that is my object in being here to-day. It is to incite you to a revolution, but a peaceful one which we can and must have, for this state of things cannot go on. Look it squarely in the face and it cannot continue to exist. With each year the whole agricultural population of the United States is growing poorer and poorer, while those who handle the products of our labor are growing richer and richer.

WEALTH HAS COME FROM PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

Now bear this in mind that all the wealth of the world comes from productive industry. The man who handles the products between us and the consumer, and who handles the products that we must have in exchange for ours, adds nothing to the wealth of the world, while he who took a sheet of tin worth a dime and put it into a bank worth two has added more to the wealth of the world than all the madiums of exchange that ever existed, because the latter create nothing. We who labor, we who till the soil and delve in the mines, the factories, the workshops, and the foundries, we are the creators of wealth. The men who handle it, create nothing. If I were to fix their status, I should, using a common expression, charge them to the expense account, when I was posting up the books and marking up the balance of the country.

WHO HAS IT?

Again, it has been ascertained that the increase of wealth accumulated through productive industry in the last seventy years, exceeds that accumulated during the whole previous existence of the human race, and that the last twenty years have exceeded the preceding fifty as much as the fifty did the whole preceding period. This is undoubtedly due to the development in agriculture and the arts and sciences, and other modes by which we can accumulate wealth faster than we did under the old systems and before railroads; but who has got that wealth? If it is in the hands of those who produced it, in our hands, then it is where it should be; but if it is in those of men who produce nothing, then it is where it should not be and we have been wronged.

Take Commodore Vanderbilt, for example, and suppose that twenty years ago he was worth five million dollars, and that to-day he is worth eighty. Now, how has he accumulated sixty millions in twenty years? Mark it, he never earned a dollar in his life, and yet he has gotten into his hands sixty millions in twenty years. I might stop right here and not say another word on the subject, for here is sufficient proof that there is something wrong in this business, owing to which this man has accumulated so much. How did he do it? Has he rendered an equivalent in the service he has performed for us in transporting our products to market, or has he not? That is the question. If he has not, then we have been wronged of just so much money. For everything beyond a fair and reasonable equivalent for the service rendered is just as much stolen from us as if he had held a pistol at your head, and said: "Your money or your life;" taking it because you had no pistol, and he was the stronger. It is useless to try to dodge this proposition, for it cannot be done. When a man who has earned nothing by productive industry, but who has simply handled the products of labor, has accumulated that amount of money in that number of years, it is a proof that something is wrong.

HAVE THE FARMERS GROWN WEALTHY.

Yet they turn upon us, and say that there is no property in the United States that pays so poor a profit as railroad property, while, said a railroad President in Chicago, there are no people who are making money as fast as the Western farmers. "Why," said he, "here a farmer starts in at 20 years of age on a farm which cost him $1.25 per acre, a quarter-section which cost him $200, and now it is worth $8,000. Think of that," said this railroad President. "Never was such a thing known, as property enhancing in value at that rate. In some cases it is even $100 an acre."

Now that seems very startling when you look at it in that light, and say that the man has grown vastly rich, because his property has enhanced in value 5,000 or 6,000 per cent. But let us look at that proposition a moment from another point of view. A man starts in at 20 years of age, and purchases this farm for $200, and at 60, when his head is blossoming for the grave, he has $8,000 to show for his forty years' service. Just think of this amount, and then reflect that the same man who made that statement, and said we were thus growing rich, sits in an elegantly appointed office in the City of Chicago six hours in the day, and gets $16,000 a year for that kind of service. He says that we have grown rich by the enhancement in value of our property, and that in forty years we have actually accumulated $8,000, while he is getting twice that sum for sitting in that fine Chicago office six hours a day! So, I say down the proposition that there is something wrong in this matter, when you and I must toil on, from sunrise to sundown, year in and year out, and after our sixteen hours a day of work on the farm, must milk, and feed the hogs, year after year, winter and summer, without rest or vacation, and when our heads are gray for the grave, we have laid up $8,000, provided the land is worth $50 an acre.

Then we are met in another way, and they tell us as glibly as a parrot says what it has learned, that 75 per cent of the business men of the country everywhere fail, and 95 per cent of the farmers succeed and grow rich. And right here I want to say to you, that no man's life is a success when he started on a farm at 20, and at 60 he is unable to show more than $8,000 or $10,000, that life is a failure in the broadest and largest sense of the word, so far as pecuniary affairs are concerned. It is a failure if his forty years of service can show only that accumulation of money, less by half the amount that the man who handles the products in many instances lays by in a single year.

WHERE IS THE EVIL LIES.

The whole wrong lies in this: We are getting too little for our products, and those who handle them are getting too much. Col. Coleman has shown you what it costs to get a bushel of corn from the farm to market, from where he lives in Missouri, and we all know what it costs here, and you see he pays three-fourths of the product of our farm to get the other fourth to market. If this is the fact, what fixes the price upon your labor? What fixes it, so far as regard to its price, my friends, does the slave of the South, in the days of his worst estate? We say, in fact, in a condition of slavery, unless we can control the price of our own labor. If you fix the price of my labor, you circumscribe my actions, and fix me to one plan for my lifetime, without opportunity for rest or recreation.

PROSPECTS OF THE POOR-HOUSE.

Now, if I could set you to thinking, if I could only set you to figuring, or cyphering, as we used to call it when I was a boy, I could remedy one of the evils under which we labor. If I could set you to thinking what it cost to produce a bushel of corn, wheat, or oats, or a pound of pork or beef, you would assuredly stop producing, because how long can you or I stand it to raise corn which costs us 38 cents a bushel, and put in the market and sell it for 20? We got angry at the Supervisors in my county because they voted $58,000 to build a new poor-house with. But when I look the matter over, I am very glad they did, as that we might pay for it when we could, and have the house provided for us, for we shall go there as sure as you live. And you men in Greene County, you had better build a big poor-house too, if you are going on in this way, for you will have to come to it. But the beauty of this transaction is, that when they have stolen all we have, and turned us out of house and home, they have to furnish a house for you, and feed you when you get there. ["What will they feed us on?"] I hardly know, for if we stop producing, the world would die out.

LAWS OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND A HUMBUG.

"But," says one, and this is really put forward as an argument, "You have produced too much corn; the laws of supply and demand govern this whole matter. How long, oh how long, shall mankind be humbugged with this story that the laws of supply and demand govern the price of breadstuffs? There never has been and never will be a time, in the history of the world, when, taking a series of years, there was produced in this or any other country a surplus of the necessaries of life. Suppose there was a surplus of corn, beyond the wants of the world—but there was not, even last year, for there were many who were starving; but the high rates of transportation prevented the supplying them—what would wise people do under such circumstances? What would common wisdom dictate? Waste it or give it away? No such thing; we should hoard it to fill the vacum, if we should have a short crop the next year. Mankind cannot live without provisions. They must have bread and meat and other things, so necessary to the happiness, welfare, and life of the whole human family. The supply of these things, then, should never be uncertain, but always be certain, and what is more, they should never in this land, be at starvation or famine prices, because the poor suffer, but should be hoarded year after year, and the surplus of one, carried over to eke out the deficiency of the next. The prices should be equal all the time, and fairly remunerative to those who produce, and those who carry the produce to the market. There has never been a time in the history of this country where you could find three successive years of plenty, and those of you who live till next fall, will see corn a very scarce and dear article in this land. Hence, I say, we should not have given away and wasted our corn as we did, even if there had been an absolute surplus above what was needed? Suppose you raised a hundred bushels where only fifty were needed, is this a reason for selling at 20 cents what cost you 38?

WHAT CONSTITUTES VALUE.

What governs the price of labor? One man says, "What fools these farmers are; they are going to legislate about prices; they are going to fix the price the railroads shall charge them for carrying their products to market." "What fixes values?" says one smart man. "Why they all regulate themselves, as water seeks its level." Do they? That is one of the smart sayings with which they meet us old foolish farmers. I ask you, in heaven's name, what constitutes value, what constitutes the value of your pound of pork or bushel of corn? What constituted the value of those pieces of broadcloth which I used to manufacture in the woollen-mill for twenty-eight years of my life? I reckoned the cost of the material and added to that the cost of the labor by which I turned that material into the piece of finished broadcloth. Then it cost me so much, what then? Why, I am entitled to a fair, reasonable percentage of profit over that, in order to live and keep my machinery whole. Just so with you. That constitutes the value of your bushel of corn or pound of pork, or whatever may be the product of your farm. Then find out accordingly what it costs you to produce a bushel of corn, and fix a price upon it, and get it.

THE PRESENT ABSURD SITUATION.

But here comes the difficulty, which some folks think is unsurmountable, and they laugh at the idea that you are going to fix a price upon your labor, and say that somebody else must do it. Think a moment. When you ladies want a calico dress, you go to a dry goods merchant, and if you find an article that suits you, you ask what is the price. Suppose you were to say to him you would give him 9 cents a yard for it when it cost him 12, do you imagine you could buy that print at that rate? Do you not know you could not have it? Do you not know you would be hooted out of the store? And yet does he not act so to you when you say, "I want you to take some of my butter, product of my dairy, in exchange for this print"? He says in reply, "I will give you so much for the butter." Did you ever think of the positive ridiculousness, to say the least of it, of the position in which we place ourselves? We have to get what we need of our grocery or hardware merchant and pay him his price, and then he gets your products at his price also. Did you ever stop to think of the position in which that places you? Allow me to use an expression I have often employed in speaking of this matter. I have said that when I have acted in this way I have felt no small, my manhood had sunk so low, that I wanted to creep into a small hole and pull the hole in after me.

BUT THE FARMERS ARE IN DEBT.

But they say we cannot thus fix a price upon our products because we are in debt, and they say we must sell anyhow. That is the smartest thing they have said, because the fact is, we are in debt. But I would not give very much to come 150 miles to talk to you, unless we could be mutually benefited. I brought no grist here to grind, I have nothing to make out of this; my only hope is, that you and I may be mutually benefited by these meetings and talks that we have here together. They meet us and say, "You cannot hold your corn, because you are in debt," and I admit it. Then here comes the question, Was that debt a necessity? or Could we by some economy, somehow, have got along without making the debt or mortgage on our corn and pork, which is what we do when we incur these debts for reapers, mowers, and corn-planters, for when the notes are due the corn belongs to the man who holds the note? This is fair dealing, and, when your note becomes due, you have no business to say, "My corn is only 20 cents, and I cannot settle." You must pay it. But it was not your duty to give the note. That is where the wrong comes in.

THEIR CABBAGE-HEADS WITH THEIR IMPLEMENTS.

When I have traveled over your prairies, as lately, I have seen, I will not say how many, but many more than I thought, of reapers, mowers, and plows, right out in the field where you left off work, where you took the clip of wheat, corn, oats, or hay. There they lay, and are rusting or rotting out—machines which, with proper housing, should last fifteen years. I know, for I have run my own that time, and they did very well last harvest. But you let them rust and wear out, until the time came when you wanted another reaper, and then you went to a man who had one which cost $45 and you agreed to pay $180 in six months, and gave your note at 10 per cent interest; and then pay for it in corn at 20 cents, which cost 38. Did not I tell you there was something wrong and am not I proving it now? But this is our wrong. We ought not to have bought that machine at that price. The great wrong is, we are paying too much for what we sell. We buy, and getting to little for what we sell. Does not that cover the whole ground? If corn costs you 38 cents and oats 26, and you sell the one for 20 and the other for 18, how in heaven's name do you expect to pay for a reaper which costs a man $45, but which he sells at $80? By doing that you are preparing for that house I spoke of. It is only a question of time, and you will all fetch up there as sure as you live.

PAY NO MORE EXTRAVAGANT PROFITS.

Since this is our wrong, let us right it, and in this way: If a man offers to sell you anything, no matter what, if you have good reason to suppose that he is making a profit of from three to four hundred per cent on it, do not touch it, leave it alone no matter how much you need it. All that we can regulate if we will. I do not care how much a man charges me for a reaper, a pound of tea, coffee or sugar, or the cloth for a coat, provided the profit on what I am to pay him with is equal to the profits he makes upon what I buy of him. All I ask in this country is equality; that while I am producing simply an equality; that while I am producing corn and the various necessaries of life on my farm, and am obliged to sell them at less than the cost of production, I must not continue to pay such prices to these manufacturers and monopolists. Take tea, for instance, for which you pay $1.60 for the best Hyson. There is 400 per cent profit between the almond-eyed prodigest and the man who sells it to you. It has been manipulated, and exchanged from one to the other, and by the time it gets to you, it has been enhanced in value that much, without adding anything to it, except a little down and the white leaves they put with it to make it go a little further.

HOW PLOW KEW COMINGS.

How do they get these prices? The plow men of this State all have their annual conventions. They come together and agree that they will have just so much for plows during this year no matter what we may get for our products, and for the last two years they have asked a 100 per cent on the cost of production. Thus that combination make a monopoly of the plow business; and no matter what agent or manufactory you buy of you have to pay the same per cent.

THE LADIES' COMBINATION ON BUTTER.

"Supposing, then, you were to do just like them?" "But," says one, "we cannot; we are too far apart; scattered all over this broad land and isolated. We cannot combine." Cannot we? Are you quite sure of this? Suppose we turn upon the world in the same way, and lock up our corn-cribs, and when people want corn, let them come and get it. Is this possible? Let me show you how it has been done on a small scale, by the ladies of a county less than 100 miles from here, where they are celebrated for good grapes, and where they make good butter, which the merchant were buying at twelve and a half cents a pound. The ladies thought it over, and they agreed that it was worth more than that to make butter, so they decided, in a little circle around that county, not to take less than 25 cents. In a few days the groceries ran out. A man came in and said: "Have you any butter?" "Why, no, the farmers somehow have not brought in any." To-morrow and the next day, there were the same question and reply, and the thing was growing serious, for people cannot live without butter, you understand. So the grocery-man says "I will jump into my wagon, and go out and see Mrs. So and So and get some. They have forgotten to bring it in, or something of that kind." So he drove out to the lady from whom he bought splendid butter, and asked if she had any. "No." He went to the next, and she had none. He drove around a little more, but got no butter. The next day the men in the town said, "We must have butter; you must get some." By that time the grocery man began to smell a rat, and he drove out again, and said, "Madame, what will you take for your butter?" "Twenty-five cents a pound." He took it; and now, when they want butter in that town, they take their wagons and go and get it, and when these ladies want groceries they take their teams and go and get them, and that makes it equal.

ECONOMY AND NON-INTERCOURSE.

Now I have brought this just where I wanted it. Find what will be a fair, reasonable price for your products, and hold them at that. Then they turn around in this bugbear style, and say we are in debt. Let us get out of debt. Anything short of freezing and starvation, for a couple of years, that we may own ourselves hereafter, is preferable to going on in the way we are. Do not buy anything that you can do without. Cannot we do without some of the luxuries we have? Cannot we do without tea, sugar, coffee, tobacco, or whisky, if necessary? I will agree to do all that for a couple of years, if you will turn in and help me, and let the saving accumulate. If it is the surplus that produces the price of our products, why not make a surplus of theirs. Will not that make it equal again? That is the true remedy to begin with, and until we come to that point we are simply slaves. So long as we allow other people to fix a price upon our labor, just so long are we slaves, having the semblance, and nothing else, of freemen.

So I say there is a necessity for organization, for combination to meet combination. We can gain by concerted action just what these women did with their butter. See how easily we can meet combination with combination provided we all agree; but how are you going to agree in anything unless you come together, united in a common bond with a common purpose? If we have union of action in this matter, the victory is ours. It is won in a moment.

ACTION OF THE PORK PACKERS.

There are my friends the pork packers from all the principal cities in this union, who last year met and combined to fix the price of pork. You know that as well as I. St. Louis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Louisville, and Cincinnati came together, just as they are going to convene next week at Cincinnati, and fixed the price of our pork for the coming year, just as coolly as the master sold the slave for the products of his labor. Last year they fixed the price upon your pork at $4 a hundred, live weight, and they would buy all there was in the West at that. Of course they got it, and if they had fixed the price at $2 they would have had it. ["I only got $3.25."] Probably the high price for freight made the difference in your case.

What right had they to do this? Certain people denounce me because I use strong language. Col. Coleman called these pork men scoundrels, and I believe it is a good word; for the man who robs me is a scoundrel. They combined to rob us. The scoundrels came together and fixed their price, and the pork began coming in. The men who were in debt, and whose notes for reapers and mowers had matured, sold first, and when they were through, the stream stopped. It costs as much to run a packing-house half time as it does whole, and as the pork did not come in, they put the price up 40 cents a hundred, and that started the stream again, and the next set of men, whose notes for reapers and cornplanters had matured, sent in another lot. When that was worked up, the pork-packers put up the price another 40 cents, and another lot came along.

WHAT GIVES THE PRICE OF PORK AND CORN.

I admit that there are very many rich farmers in our country; but the rich ones are the exception, and the poor ones are the rule; that is the difference. But did your rich men, who do not owe a dollar in the world, and who have your farms stocked and paid for, stop to think who fixed the price on your pork? Why the men who owed the first notes for reapers, and sold the first lot of hogs, fixed the price of yours. The price of your products, be it what it may, is determined by the figure at which those who must sell dispose of their lots. Those who must sell fix the price for those who need not. Is it not, then, worth while to have an union of all interested, to come together and be brothers in fact as in name? We can protect each other; and, while we protect our poor neighbor, and assist him over a tight place, we are protecting ourselves, because, if he must sell at 20 cents, that fixes the price upon our corn. This is inevitable; for, suppose you have a deficit of a million bushels of wheat in this State, and have to send out of Illinois to buy it, the price which you can lay it down when it is wanted for consumption fixes the price of all there is in the State for home consumption. If there is a surplus of a million, in just the same way the price at which you buy corn and pork of those who must sell fixes the price for those who need not sell. Then it is your interest to come together in these Farmers' Clubs and Granges, organizations and combinations for a common purpose, which is the mutual self-protection of the whole people. I do not believe there is anything impossible in this world if we only say we will. I never found the words "I can't" in any book I ever saw.

COME UP AND JOIN THE ORGANIZATION.

I know some of you are standing aloof, that there are thousands and tens of thousands in this and other States who are hanging back, saying, "I do not see that it is any use to pay a dollar to get into this organization, and attend these club meetings, because it will not amount to anything. I will not get my money back." So long as you say that, this reform of ours will drag. Remember the fable of the bundle of rods, for that tells the whole story. The father handed to his quarreling sons a bundle of rods, and said: "Pull one out, and see how easily you can break it, but put them all together and your united strength cannot break them." So our numerical strength makes us irresistible if you will use the power you have. Combination will beat combination. When those villains and scoundrels combined at $4 for your pork, how easily you could have used them. Did you ever stop to think, my friends, that not a single locomotive nor car can be run over those prairies of ours without the oil manufactured from the hog, and with which they grease their wheels. So run down on your pork for one season, and you dry up every locomotive in the State. They cannot run a day without you, nor can people do without pork as an article of food, without lard, or your other products. The wheels of the world will not go, unless you grease them with the products of your toil. Then why will you plod away, and sell for $4 a hundred what cost you $5 or $6? It is for want of this combination, just because you are scattered all over these broad prairies and do not see anything beyond the little patch of real estate that you call your own, and beyond which you never cast a thought. There you are tugging away for very life year after year to see how much more you can produce, in order to fatten the cormorants who are wringing the very life out of you and taking three-quarters of the profits of our labor. And you keep tugging on in that way without a thought as to whether there is any possibility of bettering your condition.

AID AND VICTORY IS YOURS.

But when you come together and enter into a combination of this sort by your State, county, township, or precinct associations, one auxiliary to the others all the way up, and when the machinery is perfect, I say you have a combination that is irresistible, for the reason that you hold in your hands the breadstuffs which feed the world, and when you lock up your corn-cribs and granaries, and refuse to open them, you bring the world to your feet at once, because it cannot exist one day without you. You see the proof of

meant that protection us, but it is not our duty to be robbed, or to allow some scoundrel to have an opportunity to thrust his hands into our pockets and take out the last dollar. It is our duty to look after those fellows now. We have wakened up to this thing at last. We have been asleep all these years, and allowed them to handle this money, and do just what they pleased with it, without ever calling them to a settlement as you would me, were I handling your funds. Why should there be a stricter accountability between us than between the citizens who make our Governments and their public servants? Why not make them account for every dollar they have received, and see that they do not have a chance to cheat us again?

FEARS OF THE REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS.

When I said I was a Republican, I said what was simply the truth. When this movement began, the Republican politicians called us farmers a very honest set of fellows. "Why, certainly you are right, you are down-trodden, go right along. The railroads are robbing you. We are really glad that you have aroused yourselves and are going to stand up and assert your rights." That was all well and right. We were the finest set of fellows in the world, and these men, when they wanted something could dress up in farmer's rig and come into town with hayseed in their hair. But when they found we were not going to elect them to any office, notwithstanding the hay-seed and all that, we began to see the design of their whole course. Here is where the trouble came in. This is why they hate me: Because I dare stand right up in the face of you all and say to you as fellow-farmers, you have got to go to voting; you must go right down to the bed-rock; you have got to go to voting as farmers. Here is the root of the whole evil: Men have had special charter-privileges granted to them. By whom? By our legislators. If it be a fact that they have bartered away, irrevocably, our right to control the railroads of the country,—which I do not believe, nor admit, for a moment,—how did it come that they dared to do it, against our remonstrances and our known desire to reserve these rights to ourselves? Because we voted them into office for no higher reason under God's heaven than that they belonged to our party. That is all there was of it. They used to say up in Henry County, where there is 3,000 Republican majority, that you might nominate the very devil, and he would be elected, and there are old Bourbon counties down here, where they call themselves Democratic, and where they would elect him also, was he on the Democratic ticket.

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES DEAD.

We might as well talk it right out, my friends. The Democratic party died twelve years ago, and I was at the funeral, and did not cry over it. Nor is that all. If any of you doubt that we buried it twelve years ago, you make State and National nominations, and call them, and the next time we will fix them as the boy did the dairy.

"I know he is dead, but I want to make him deader." You know that the people repudiated that Democratic party twelve years ago, on account of its corruptions. Do not you know that Tom Benton, and such men, tried to stem that monstrous tide of corruption, but could not do it? Do not you know that the people spewed it out of their mouths because of its corruption, and do not you know that just so certain as they did it, just so certain will they spew the Republican party out of their mouths for the same reason?

HIS CRITICISM OF SENATOR MORTON.

Now here has Morton, the very saint of the Republican party, been making a speech in Ohio, and he tells you how he is in sympathy with this farmers' Movement; how we have wrongs, which ought to be righted, but they have never been brought before State Legislatures and Congress in such a shape as now. But Congress has a right, under the Constitution, to regulate commerce between the States; there is a remedy for them, and all this matter will be fixed up next winter. We need not do a thing. We can go on and raise 20-cent corn and 4-cent pork. It will be all right next winter, when Congress meets. When I think of the impudence of Oliver P. Morton, standing up before the people of Ohio, and saying these wrongs will be righted the coming winter, I do not swear, because I cannot do justice to the subject, and I will not undertake it.

THE REFORM POSSIBLE WITHIN EXISTING PARTIES.

History has proven that no reform was ever yet worked inside the party or sect in which originated the corruptions complained of. From Martin Luther down, all the great social, political, and religious reforms that have ever been accomplished began clear down among the common people, and worked upwards, while all oppressions, wrongs, and corruptions began up yonder, and worked downward. When I began in this movement, I said I would seek to accomplish these reforms "inside of the Republican party if I can, outside of it if I must. But that salary-grab, the action of our Legislature last winter, of the Republican Legislature of Indiana, upon this matter last winter, and that of the Iowa Legislature, which snubbed the Grangers, has convinced me that there is no redress for us inside any party organization except our own. That is what I have come to. Hence, I say, I have ceased to be a Republican in that sense of the word which means a partisan. There is a great difference between being a politician and a partisan, for every time you vote you do a political act; but let that vote be something; let it be the exponent of your principles; let it be, as the poet has it—

a thing that falls
As falls the snow—flake on the sod,
But executes the freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God.

Let such be your vote. Do not regard your party doctrine, but God's everlasting principles of right and justice, upon which all is founded. Let it be the exponent of those principles, and we are all right at once.

HOW PARTIES COME INTO EXISTENCE.

Some say you cannot make a party out of this Farmers' Movement. Make a party! Such a thing never was done. You cannot make a party. They grow as trees do. You plant the seed, the principles, and if the principles are those of right and justice, that party will grow and become a power, just as the Democratic outgrew the Federal party, and just as the Republican outgrew the Democratic, and just as we will grow up to be a power in the land out of the corruptions of both of them. In these independent nominations and organizations we are planting the seed of a party which will grow and prosper in time.

USELESSNESS OF PARTISANSHIP.

Now, what have you or I, as farmers, ever gained by being partisans? How have our pecuniary interests been promoted by voting for this man because he belonged to this party, or the other man because he belonged to some other party? Look this fact right in the face, that, during the whole history of the legislation of this country, State and National, there has never been a single law enacted looking to the protection of agriculture, but, on the contrary, every law, if not dead against us, has been unfriendly to the agricultural and producing interests of the whole United States. And yet we have stood the brunt of the battle, and paid the largest portion of the taxes, for the simple reason that we would not hide our heroism while these money-lenders could hide their mortgages. Owing to unjust and unequal laws, we have borne the largest share of the burden of taxation. Is it not time that we looked after this matter, and secured the passage of some law which will give us at least an equal chance in the race for wealth? That is all I ask.

WHY MEN HAVE BEEN ELECTED TO OFFICE.

For what did you vote for a man to go to the Legislature? How did he get the nomination? How did your Member of Congress get his nomination? For what did you vote for him? Because of his integrity, his honor, his virtue? Because of his education, culture and ability? Because he was a man who, when he got to Congress, would be incorruptible, and would seek to protect that largest share of his constituents, that is, the agricultural population of this country,—that elected him? No such thing. It never entered into the heads of me or you. Why did you vote for him then? Because the party nominated him, and that was the sole and only recommendation he had, and had you known from the very bottom of your hearts that he would have taken the last dollar you had the moment he had a chance to do it, you would still have voted for him to carry out your partisan feelings. Is that wise? Is that discreet? Is that acting like men with common judgment and discretion, or is it not? If not, then let us turn about. Do you or I care for the success of men who say, "What! are you going to make a party? I thought you were not going into politics. You will kill yourselves the moment you go into anything of the kind." We have been in politics so long as we have lived, and yet we have not killed ourselves. I have been in politics since I was 21, and have killed myself every year since that time.

HE WILL BE VOTED NO LONGER.

I have been voted—that is the word—over since I was 21, and now I am going to vote, that is the difference. We have been led up to the polls all these years like cattle, and have been voted. Now, in God's name, let us go to voting. When you do that you will make the fur fly. When you do decide that you will do that, you will see more than one fellow around with hay-seed in his hair and in his clothes. My advice is simply this, to vote as farmers. You may take it or not, just as you please, but I am going to pursue that course, and if anybody else goes with me, I will nominate some fellow for some office, and vote for him, and thus make sure he has one vote anyhow?

NUMERICAL POWER OF THE FARMERS.

Did you ever stop to think that you have three-fifths and a fraction over of all the votes in this State? Yet with all that numerical superiority, what have you done in electing men to office to protect your interests? Think what a power you have! Is it any wonder that these fellows are ready to bow right down to us when they think of the power we hold as voters? Is it any wonder that they are willing to concede to us a great many things and a great many rights they have always denied us heretofore? As for myself, so help me Heaven, no man who has once betrayed my trust, no man who took that salary-steal, or voted for it, from President down to the lowest one of them, will ever get my vote for any office whatever, not even for path-master, and I say as I did on the Fourth of July, that if any one of these men is ever elected again, outside of certain large cities, it will be agricultural votes that will elect them, and I said, and repeat the expression, that if they are thus elected, you deserve to go right in and work thirty months to pay them for one in the public service.

LOOK UP YOUR CORN-CRIBS.

Then if you are wronged in the future, do not complain, for you have it in your power to remedy the evil by these combinations, but let them be for good, mind you, not for evil. I do not believe in extortion. I do not want you to combine and say you will have a dollar a pound for butter, for that is too much. That is wrong. That is what we are fighting. But combine to get 25 cents, and I say God speed to you every time, you deserve it and earn it. Let us combine here. I saw a man at our National Congress who said, "When I left Southwestern Georgia, I paid a dollar a bushel for your prairie corn. I come out here and I find that you are getting 20 cents a bushel for it, and that therefore somebody got 80 cents for fetching it to me. You ought to have half a dollar for that corn, and I ought to get it for 75 cents, and then the fellows who feed it to us would get 25 cents instead of 80, and that would equalize the thing. I would rather pay 75 cents than a dollar, and you never ought to raise a bushel of corn for less than half a dollar," and so say I. You never should sell a bushel short of half a dollar, and you can have it the moment you say you will.

AND THE WORLD IS AT YOUR FEET.

Get out of debt now. If your poor neighbors must sell, furnish them the money, make up a purse for them, lend them the money on their cribs, and enable them to hold on till the price is up. Then, instead of those warehouses at Chicago bursting with rotten and hot corn, let them order of a dealer here in Carrollton, "Send me 5,000 bushels of high mixed corn at the best figure you can buy it for." That is the way. Then this dealer will say to you, "Here, I want 5,000 bushels of high mixed; what will you let me have it for?" "Half a dollar." And do you not know that half a dollar will come as surely as God's sun shines, for they cannot live without corn. They cannot eat dry goods and nails, while we can be self-supporting on a farm, and there is where we have got the advantage, for we can make our farms support us, as they did when I was a boy, when we spun linen and raised or made everything we used. They must have our products, and the power to fix a price upon them is in our hands the moment we get ready for it, and that within a year, if we are wise in this matter. First, begin by organizing everywhere, not for extortion, not for robery, but to execute the first law of nature—that of self-protection. Organize, that we may be strong against the strong. While segregated, we are weak; segregated, we are a prey which will be irresistible for good to ourselves.

GROWTH OF THE MOVEMENT.

I feel honored by your presence here to-day, and yet I am sure that this large congregation of ladies and gentlemen did not come simply to hear me. I think your presence is chiefly due to the intense interest you feel in this Farmers' Movement. It is a matter which is under discussion here to-day, and somewhere else to-morrow. I do not say it boastingly or egotistically, but I am called upon to go somewhere every day in the week, and sometimes to four or five places a day. I only go where my friends will let me. I say this merely to show you how it is a common feeling all over the West. There is an intensity about it that means success. They had the first meeting of the kind in Indiana last week, and there were over 10,000 in one crowd,—10,000 men and women, earnest and determined, every one of them. The fire is kindled down there, and it will not be put out; see if it is. The thing is spreading, I hear every day. The old Macedonian cry arises from everywhere, "Come over and help us." The people are aroused as they never have been before in this country on any subject, and well they may be. If matters had gone on five years more, the last rivet would have been clinched in the chain that was binding us to the car of a monopoly aristocracy. Then you might have had a revolution, but I do not believe there will be any now.

GOV. BEVERIDGE ADDRESSING FARMERS.

I have seen displayed on many a banner, "Peaceably if We Can; Forcibly if We Must;" on others, "The Ballot or the Bullet;" and on another, "Gov. Beveridge's Resignation or His Head." I do not know what that means. I would not care if he resigned, for I do not think that he is any credit to the State, nor that he is any good to the Farmers' Movement, although he professes to have a good deal of friendship and sympathy for us. So, too, John M. Palmer made a speech at Clinton, at a farmers' picnic, together with Gov. Beveredge. I would as soon think of getting the old fellow with a cloven hoof and a long tail to preach a Sunday sermon in a Christian church. It would be just as much out of place as to get those two men to talk to the farmers. They have no sympathy with us, and you may as well understand it, only just so far as they can vote us, and use us as voting cattle to elect them to some office; that is all. Recollect how Gov. Beveredge acted last year in the appointment of those three Railroad Commissioners, who were intended by the law to stand between these privileged corporations and the people. He made those appointments to pay a political debt. It had no other significance. He did not care a continental whether they would defend the farmers or not, so long as it paid off Beveridge's political debt. That is the way it is run. "Tommy, tickle me, do, and in time I will tickle you, too." That is all there is of it. They tickled Beveridge, and he turned round and tickled them, when it came their turn. We must stop all this, and we can do it easily.

CULTIVATE MORE BRAINS AND LESS CORN.

You would be all the better for coming together here to-day, even if you had just talked to one another, and never heard a word from this platform You will go home better men and women, with higher and nobler purposes. Let me repeat what Col. Coleman said, "Cultivate more brains, and less corn," and you will be the richer in the end. Make your houses the pleasantest places on earth for yourselves and your children; surround them with all beautiful things; fill them with books and pictures. No matter if you do not have quite so much money when you die; you will not be half so sorry to leave it. The man who has only a thousand dollars when he dies can only be a hundred-thousandth part as long as Vanderbilt with his hundred millions. Let us live, while we live, for pure, rational, intelligent happiness. I determined years ago to get as much of it in this world as I could. Rational happiness does not consist in getting drunk, nor being a beast, but in the cultivation of the higher faculties of the mind, which make man God-like. So do not try to raise so much 20-cent corn, but raise a stock of brains with which to meet these cunning scoundrels every time.

I thank you for your patient and kind attention to me during all these hours in which you have been listening to my remarks.

PERSONAL.

Ed. Converse, of Boston, is at the Gardner.

A. K. Butts, of New York, is at the Gardner.

H. B. Payson, of New York, is at the Gardner.

Commodore Morris, U. S. N., is at the Pacific.

B. P. Hinman, of Cincinnati, is at the Pacific.

W. C. Johnson, of England, is at the Sherman.

Capt. S. P. Willard, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

Wm. W. Hyde, of Shanghai, China, is at the Gardner.

Thomas Blakey, of Philadelphi, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Jacob Reeve, of Pittsburgh, is at the Sherman.

J. Ford, of the New York *Times*, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. P. L. Cable, of Rock Island, is at the Pacific.

Chas. H. Sherrill, of Washington, D. C., is at the Pacific.

Col. R. J. Sweet, of Washington, D. C., is at the Sherman.

Col. F. G. Stewart, of London, England, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. John I. Redick, U. S. Senator from Nebraska, is at the Pacific.

The notorious Waukesha Sam is expected at the Grand Pacific this morning. He will be quite ably welcomed by "Jesse," if the latter gentleman gets in from Farm Station on time; if not, "Chad," will do the honors.

Both John Blaisdell and Nate Saulsbury are good swordsmen — quite usually good, indeed, — but the impetuosity of the latter will have a tendency to thin out leading men in the country. Blaisdell has been cut up pretty badly. Mr. Saulsbury need not get nervous, but should not become so excited in his fencing.

Nobody who knows Mr. Russell Sage, the excellent "old man" at Hooley's can fail to be struck with his resemblance to the Great Napoleon. A piece has been written for him by Mr. E. W. Richardson entitled "The Camp and Court of Napoleon Bonaparte," in which Mr. Sogge will assume the role of the great Corsican.

Gen. John A. Logan will be unable to speak in Iowa this fall.

George T. Brown, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, is proposed for Mayor of Alton at the ensuing election.

Walt Whitman is recovering from his attack of paralysis, and is seen quite often in the streets of Philadelphia, although he walks but little.

The handsome residence property of Henry D. Huff, at Winona, Minn., has been purchased by H. W. Lamberton for $22,500.

Gen. Brinkerhoff has retired from the editorial charge of the *Ohio Liberal*, published at Mansfield, and will devote his attention in future to banking.

George A. Buskirk, who shot Rose, a barkeeper at Bloomington, Ind., a few months ago, has returned home a soberer and, ought to be, a wiser and better man.

Robert Harris, Superintendent of the C. B. & Q. Railroad, did not appear before the McDonough County Fair

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 6.

The financial business of the past week has been the largest ever transacted in Chicago. It will be seen by the figures given below that the aggregate clearings of the banks were over $7,000,000 greater than for the corresponding week of last year. Taking the bank clearings as a criterion, it is fair to estimate that the fall trade of the city is at least 25 per cent greater than last year. And yet, with all this increase of business, money is a great deal easier than it was at this time last fall. The cause of this is the greater rapidity with which the crops are being marketed.

There has, however, been an increased demand for money in the last few days. There is more business paper offered on the street than there was a week ago, and the current rate for money in the open market is now 10 per cent, in place of 8 per cent, as it was ten days ago.

The country orders for currency were smaller to-day, as is usually the case on Saturdays, and the price of New York exchange was consequently firmer, with buyers at $1 per $1,000 discount.

The sudden decline in the price of gold to-day sustains what we have been saying in this column of THE TRIBUNE for a month past, viz: That in the present aspect of our foreign trade, our heavy exports of domestic products, and our diminished imports of foreign goods, an important decline in the price of gold this fall seemed inevitable, and that the great talk in the New York papers about what the "gold clique" were going to do, was mere "bunkum." Jay Gould and his "gold clique" got into their bad speculation in April and May, when it looked as though gold might advance largely in July, as it had done for several years. But the unusually large exports of domestic products this summer have entirely changed the aspect of affairs, and unless some important event should happen to alter the present commercial outlook, it is probable that gold will decline 4 or 5 per cent more within the next six months.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$5,866,274.31	$537,573.80
Tuesday	5,365,493.36	461,065.35
Wednesday	5,420,271.55	488,166.78
Thursday	5,200,556.77	540,822.81
Friday	5,140,297.47	366,578.22
Saturday	4,757,264.50	292,069.88
Total	$31,750,157.96	$2,686,976.84
Corresp'g week last year	24,592,407.78	2,461,376.46

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage, 76 Washington street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Third National Bank	135	140
Fifth National Bank	125	127
Union National Bank	150	...
Commercial National Bank	150	...
Merchants' National Bank	200	...
German National Bank	123	125
Manufacturers' National Bank	...	105
Northwestern National Bank	210	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	118	120
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	105	110
National Bank of Illinois	105	110
National Bank of Commerce	105	110
Chicago City Railway	...	155
West Division Railway	...	175
North Division Railway	...	100
Pullman Palace Car	110	111
Elgin Watch Company	102	105
Chamber of Commerce	93	94
Traders' Insurance Company	98	100

SALES.

$500 Traders' Insurance Company at 99.
$5,000 German National Bank at 123.
$5,000 Corn Exchange National Bank at 118.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Money active during the greater part of the day at 7 currency to gold interest, and during the afternoon there were few loans at 1-64 per diem. At the final close the market was easier, with business at 6@7. The bank statement and the decline in stocks caused many borrowers to become frightened, and bid up the money market on themselves, which was one great reason of the activity.

Foreign exchange was decidedly firmer. Messrs. Brown Bros., Belmont & Co., Henry Clews & Co., and other prime bankers advanced their rates very suddenly to 107⅞ for sixty days and 108⅝ for sight.

Gold heavy and lower, under continued pressure to sell. The price declined from 114 ⅛ to 112⅞, and closed at 113⅛. Rates paid for carrying were 4, 5, 3, and 2 to flat. The Treasury operations here for the week included disbursements of $1,525,000, and receipts of $2,860,000 for customs. The imports were: General merchandise, $4,520,767; dry goods, $3,764,700. Produce exports, $5,420,644; and specie exports $590,103.

Government bonds lower, in sympathy with gold.

State bonds quiet, and nothing doing of any account. There was great activity in the stock market, and dealings at times were attended with considerable animation and excitement. Speculation was weak and unsettled early in the day, in anticipation of a bad bank statement, and a further decline followed the official exhibit. Late in the day there was a firmer tone, and the market made a recovery toward the close.

Earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Road for August show an increase of $14,680 over the same month last year.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119	Coupons, '67	117
Coupons, '62	116	Coupons, '68	116
Coupons, '64	116	10-40s	112⅛
Coupons, '65	117	Currency 6s	113
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	New 5s	114

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	90⅞	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	81⅛	North Carolinas, old	27⅛
Tennessees, new	81⅛	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	98	St Paul pfd	68
Western Union	89⅞	Wabash	66
Quicksilver	35⅛	Wabash pfd	68
Adams Express	98	Fort Wayne	93⅞
Wells Fargo	72⅛	Terre Haute	10
American Express	62	Terre Haute pfd	37⅛
United States Ex	67⅛	Chicago & A., ex div	103
Pacific Mail	42⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	105
New York Central	104	Ohio & Mississippi	37⅛
Erie	58⅛	C., C. & C.	84
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q.	98
Harlem	128⅛	Lake Shore	91⅛
Harlem pfd	132⅛	Indiana Central	29⅛
Michigan Central	90	Illinois Central	107
Pittsburgh	88⅛	Union Pacific stocks	26⅞
Northwestern	60	Union Pacific bonds	80⅛
Northwestern pfd	77⅛	Central Pacific bds	100⅛
Rock Island	107⅛	Del, Lack. & Western	99
N. J. Central	101⅛	B. H., & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	46⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

The steady increase in the activity in real estate during the last few weeks is shown, not only by the greater number of persons in the real estate offices, but by the increasing volume of transfers recorded from day to day. The average weekly aggregate consideration of deeds filed for record now is nearly double what it was in July.

There is usually some increase of sales of realty in the fall, but in the present instance the increase is greater than usual, and arises mainly from the extremely favorable aspect of commercial and financial affairs in the West generally this fall.

As the trade of the Northwest is concentrated in this, its metropolis, so the effects of the prosperity of the great wheat-raising region this fall is being concentrated in the same place. The wheat crop of 1873, in the country tributary to Chicago, will probably sell for $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 more money than the wheat crop of the same territory in 1872. Here is the basis for a large increase of trade. That the greatest effect of this increase of wealth to stimulate mercantile and manufacturing business will be felt in Chicago, there can be scarcely a doubt. The results of this will, of course, be an increase of population and wealth which will make an increase in the value of real estate in the city generally inevitable. That the increase in values in some quarters of the city will be greater than in others, there is no doubt; but in the present aspect of affairs there is probably no quarter of the city or its suburbs where real estate will not experience the effects of the general prosperity in a greater or less degree within the next twelve months. Prices of real estate, however, move slow compared to prices of commodities. In fact, there is little resemblance in the laws governing them. Real estate, like bonds and securities, represents the investment of the surplus profits of trade and industry. For this reason the greatest demand for real estate is not to be expected until the great annual activity in exchanging products for goods called the "fall trade," is over. It is then that producers, manufacturers, merchants, and speculators know how much they have made, and how much surplus profit they have to invest in something of permanent value like real estate or bonds and mortgages. For this reason the greatest legitimate demand for real estate that will result from the present commercial prosperity of the West will probably not be experienced until next February or March.

INSIDE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Within the past ten days there appears to be considerable more inquiry for what is called "inside" residence property, that is, for building lots on streets where there are pavements, sidewalks, gas, water, and all the other conveniences of city life, not more than two or three miles from the business centre. The causes of this better inquiry are, first, that the cost of building is very cheap; a residence that eighteen months ago would have cost $7,000 to build, can now be built for about $5,000. On a cheaper class of houses the percentage of reduction is not so great, and the smaller the house the less the percentage of reduction of cost. Another reason for more inquiry for inside residence property is, the general belief that the increase of trade in the city will make a greater demand within the next year for residences for merchants and traders generally.

CLARENDON HILLS.

Mr. O. J. Stough, who recently sold a large part of the suburban town of Hinsdale for the sum of $400,000, has bought a half interest in the suburban town of Clarendon Hills for $50,000. Three years ago Mr. Stough sold the whole of the Clarendon Hills property to Messrs. Robert Harris, A. T. Hall, and J. M. Walker, for $20,000. His present repurchase of a half interest is, therefore, made at an advance of 400 per cent. Clarendon Hills is one mile east of Hinsdale, and is already a village of some 500 inhabitants, and, as it is a high location on one of the best-managed railroads running out of the city, and only about 10 miles from the business part of the city, it bids fair to become an important suburban place.

SOME RECENT SALES.

Messrs. William A. Butters & Co. held a successful auction sale of some very choice South Park property last Tuesday. The northwest corner of Drexel Boulevard and Fifty-first street, a lot 129 feet east front on the boulevard by 230 feet on Fifty-first street, sold for $225 per front foot on Drexel Boulevard. Several inside lots fronting east on the boulevard sold for $175 per front foot. A few lots fronting on Cottage Grove avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, were sold at an average of $60 per front foot.

Among recent sales of suburban acres are 80 acres in the w ½ of n e ¼ of Section 21, Town 37, Range 14, e, near Calumet Station. Sold by Clarke, Layton & Co,. for $24,000. Also, 6⅝ acres in Morgan Park, at Washington Heights, for $10,500.

Messrs. W. D. Kerfoot & Co. sold 2⅛ acres on the south side of Sixteenth street, west of Western avenue and adjoining the railroad track, for $25,000.

Henry L. Hill sold yesterday, 4⅛ acres, fronting east on the South Park, at Fifty-ninth street, and also having a frontage on Calumet and Prairie avenues. Consideration, $35,000.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 6: City property, number of sales, 141; consideration, $620,035; north of city limits, number of sales, 7; consideration, $41,986; south of city limits, number of sales, 29; consideration, $99,686; west of city limits, number of sales, 4; consideration, $50,700. Total sales, 181; total consideration, $812,407.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 6.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	4,300	3,685	4,633	2,915
Wheat, bu	216,060	61,390	296,192	43,463
Corn, bu	157,475	294,470	43,237	120,389
Oats, bu	49,900	57,610	41,394	18,645
Rye, bu	8,284	6,503	760	400
Barley, bu	30,340	39,020	6,832	11,295
Grass seed, lbs	225,000	92,295	122,336	43,690
Flax seed, lbs	383,282	460,650	106,271	11,500
Broom-corn, lbs	8,500	27,280	...	...
Cured meats, lbs	...	31,000	292,960	290,280
Beef, brls	...	...	185	...
Pork, brls	...	...	1,068	...
Lard, lbs	7,180	7,360	167,000	114,000
Tallow, lbs	27,615	14,700	40,500	...
Butter, lbs	75,385	60,410	24,000	55,850
Live hogs, No	12,289	9,060	10,093	7,761
Cattle, No	2,728	3,280	1,910	2,082
Sheep, No	400	551	...	585
Hides, lbs	75,230	99,305	66,956	123,250
Highwines, brls	70	225	50	451
Wool, lbs	98,667	117,820	85,515	45,952
Potatoes, bu	1,439	1,919	22	...
Lumber, m feet	8,300	4,179	1,781	2,001
Shingles, m	573	1,830	1,405	2,558
Lath, m	455	45	220	240
Salt, brls	100	6,815	3,463	2,590

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 8,838 bu wheat; 1,238 bu corn; 1,471 bu oats; 329 bu rye; 2,520 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 28,753 bu wheat; 25,967 bu corn: 21,939 bu oats; 4,249 bu rye; 10,033 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 681 cars wheat; 527 cars corn; 5,900 bu No. 1 do; 35,400 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 49 cars oats; 43 cars rye; 500 bu No. 2 do by canal; 65 cars barley. Total (1,369 cars) 554,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding week ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Sept. 6, 1873.	Aug. 30, 1873.	Sept. 7, 1872.
Flour, brls	32,800	20,432	20,666
Wheat, bu	1,600,410	1,345,061	395,690
Corn, bu	1,656,565	1,768,890	1,665,228
Oats, bu	423,174	381,007	432,740
Rye, bu	68,902	72,011	38,326
Barley, bu	146,460	84,677	167,180
Live hogs, No	57,574	54,905	62,573
Cattle, No	16,267	19,942	17,288
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	30,343	20,527	14,623
Wheat, bu	1,895,517	911,736	803,654
Corn, bu	457,485	772,235	1,407,908
Oats, bu	252,624	236,281	202,896
Rye, bu	30,378	48,964	15,219
Barley, bu	45,583	24,314	75,802
Live hogs, No	43,944	50,396	45,580
Cattle, No	9,947	12,843	9,908

Neither this table, nor the above daily table, includes the receipts by canal to-day.

The rise in freights has effectually shut off through shipments of flour to Europe. The rate to Glasgow or Liverpool is now $2.10 in gold per brl, a rise of 40c in specie within a week. This is equivalent to 71½c per bu in currency for wheat, without other than transportation charges.

One of the finest samples of wheat ever sent to this city came in this morning from Portland, Oregon. It averages 35 bushels to each of 40 acres.

It is now admitted in New York that Chicago wheat sells for just as much as Milwaukee wheat of the same grade, and the New York Chamber of Commerce has sent here for samples of our standards. These will be furnished, and, we hope, will be often referred to. The odious distinction between the two in New York has arisen almost entirely from the fact that some of our shippers (now out of the business) used to indulge in the little game of mixing a considerable quantity of the lower grades in with each cargo of No. 2 that they dispatched Eastward; and the inferior mixtures were, naturally enough, stigmatized as "Chicago No. 2," so that it soon became impossible to sell our straight No. 2 at its real value, without calling it Milwaukee wheat, which has been done in numberless instances. If our samples are kept in New York, and referred to, the buyers of wheat will be able to tell easily whether or not nominal Chicago No. 2 be real Chicago No. 2, and can act accordingly.

The lines of railroad leading to the East are understood to be so much overrun with orders for the freighting of grain that they are obliged for the present to refuse to make any more contracts. They have not cars enough to transact all the business offered, and are hampered in loading here by the crowded state of our local tracks. The difficulty will probably be remedied soon, and in the meantime the large accession of vessels from the lumber and ore to the grain-carrying trade may give relief, both as to quantity and cost of transportation.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again active to-day, and generally firm, though some took a lower range, owing to the magnitude of the freight question, which threatens to swallow up everything else. If the cost of moving produce increases much more, we may well be apprehensive lest the producers be compelled ultimately to pay to have their property moved for nothing. Receipts of grain were again large and shipments moderate.

The demand for dry goods continues steadily to improve, and a firm, healthy tone pervades the market. The buoyant tone of the market for the raw materials gives both cotton and woolen goods an upward tendency, and jobbers do not seem particularly anxious to increase sales at the prices now current. Stocks are in good shape, and our merchants express themselves as well pleased with the general situation. Groceries were again reported active, the volume of sales being fully as large as on either of the preceding days of the week, and yesterday's quotations were thoroughly sustained, not only for the leading staples, but for side-goods as well. The extreme prices at which coffees are now selling, it is expected, will cause a diminished consumption, but the supply is known to be light, and stocks are held with confidence. Syrups are still working upward, and the better grades of molasses also are tending in the same direction. Hard sugars are in scant supply, but other grades are in fair stock, and the general market is steadier than for some time past. Spices are strong. Soaps, candles, starch, etc., remain steady and firm. The situation of the butter and cheese markets was much the same as noted earlier in the week. Only a moderate amount of sales was accomplished in either department, and prices ruled comparatively steady, at 12@25c for the former, and at 11@13c for the latter. Coal remains firm under an active demand, at $9.50@10.00 for Lackawanna, at $9.00 for Erie and Walnut Hill, and at $6.00 for Wilmington. Grain bags continue to move on a liberal scale, but there is a quieter, steadier feeling in the market, and no further changes are looked for at present. Quotations are 37½c for Stark; 35c for Lewiston; 34½c for Otter Creek, and 33c for American and Amoskeag. There were no new features to note in the market for foreign and domestic dried fruits. Raisins, prunes, apples, peaches, are very firm; indeed, there are no evidences of weakness in the list, except, perhaps, currants. Fish remain firm at former quotations. The hide and leather markets were fairly active and firm. Hay was neglected and weak. No changes were developed in the paints, pig-iron, and tobacco markets. Oils were active and generally firm. Linseed oil is strong at the late advance, and bids fair to go higher, in sympathy with the advance in seed.

Lumber at the yards is reported active and very firm, particularly the common grades, which are mostly inquired for. There is already some talk of advancing prices of 12-foot stuff and small timber $1.00 per m feet, owing to scarcity. The offerings at the wholesale market were only fair, and the market was moderately active, and firm at Friday's prices. Shingles on track have advanced. The scarcity of vessels and active yard trade have produced a very firm feeling at both the yards and docks. Metals, tinners' stock, and nails were characterized by a fair degree of activity, and were all firm at the quoted rates. Iron and steel were strong at previous rates, under a fair and improving demand. The average business was transacted in building materials, cooperage, and naval stores. Fine salt continues to meet with a good demand, and is firm at $2.00 per brl. The trading in wool is still liberal, and, as the receipts are moderate, prices are fully sustained. New hops are more plenty, and have been sold recently at 48@50c. Old hops and broom-corn are unchanged. Timothy seed was active, and advanced 5@10c. Flax and clover were firm at previous prices. There was no material change in foreign green fruits. Grapes, apples, and pears were plenty and easy, while peaches were steady. Poultry was plenty, slow, and prices were rather irregular, it being the close of the week. Game was lower. Eggs continue in good request, and advanced.

Highwines were moderately active, but again weak, declining 1c further, in sympathy with continued heaviness at other points. The best bid reported from New York was 94c, which is only 1c above our market yesterday. Sale was reported here early of 100 brls at 93c, and later of 150 brls at 92c. The market closed nominally steady at 92c per gallon.

There is something exceedingly enigmatical in the statement that, notwithstanding the present weakness in highwines for the home market, there is yet a large demand for export, and that fully 2,000 brls could be sold to-day in this market at 48c (without duty), which is considerably above the relative price after the duty has been paid. And yet this statement was made to-day by an operator who is well posted, and is generally regarded as a man of "truth and voracity."

Lake freights were dull and a shade easier, though not quotably lower. There was a rather supply of vessels, and shippers held off in hopes of forcing a decline, but carriers preferred to hold over rather than make concessions. Rates to Buffalo were 10c on oats; 13c on corn, and 14c on wheat, with a rumor of 12c for corn to load on Monday. Kingston rates were not named. Through rates to New England points were about 31c on corn. A total of 7 charters was reported, which will carry out 54,000 bu wheat and 140,000 bu corn, in addition to two vessels engaged to load at Milwaukee.

Provisions were quiet, and a shade firmer. There was not much demand, but owners of produce seemed inclined to hold their property a shade more firmly, especially on short rib middles, which advanced fully ⅛c per lb. Mess pork averaged about 5c per brl higher, and lard was strong at previous quotations. There was quite a movement in old pork, the stocks of which bid fair to be worked off after all by the opening of the next packing season. It was remarked to-day, as an anomaly, that pork for future is about $1.00 per brl higher, and lard 1c per lb lower, than at this date a year ago. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $15.90@16.00; do seller October, $15.12½@15.25; do seller December, $13.50@13.60; seller January, $13.62½@13.75; lard, cash, or seller September, $7.85@7.90; summer do, 7⅝c; seller November, 7⅝c. Lard, seller December, 7⅛@7⅝c; do seller January, 7⅝c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9⅞@11½c. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅞@8c for shoulders; 9@9½c for short ribs; and 9⅛@9½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8⅛@8⅝c. English meats, 9⅜@9½c for short ribs; 9⅛@9⅝c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ⅛c below these prices. Short ribs, seller December, at 6⅞@6⅝c, boxed; do short clear, 6⅞@7c. Bacon is quoted at 9c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 10½c for short clear; and 13⅛@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅝c; grease quotable at 4⅞@6½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $15.92½; 500 brls do seller the month at $15.95; 250 brls do seller October at $15.25; 250 brls do seller December at $13.50; 1,130 brls old pork at $15.00; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 9c; 500 brls city butchers' tallow at $7.60.

The daily *Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point for the week ending Sept. 4, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams, tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
Wk'g Sept.4,'73	2,227	2,594	457	125,000	851,000
Same week, '72	180	2,031	179	...	745,000
Since Nov. 1, '72	245,153	205,946	82,079	41,167,000	168,268,673
Same time '71-72	160,742	175,433	77,281	33,910,155	105,745,714

Flour was quiet, but not dull, and firm at previous quotations. There was only a light demand for export, owing to the scarcity of freight-room, and the strength in ocean rates, but holders were not disposed to look for customers, as their stocks are worked down to a very low point by the active shipping movement of the past week. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 20 brls white winter extras at $8.75; 20 brls do at $8.25; 100 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.12½; 150 brls do at $6.50; 700 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (patent) at $10.50; 100 brls do (Red Rose) at $6.50; 200 brls do (Glory) at $6.25; 400 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,890 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.00; 10 tons do at $11.50, both on track. The following was the range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.00@9.00
Red winter extras	6.50@7.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@6.50
Low to medium	4.50@5.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@7.75
Spring superfines	2.75@4.75
Bran	11.50@12.50

Wheat was only moderately active, and averaged about 1c lower, though foreign markets were reported strong, and New York wheat was held higher. The market opened out very firm, but the reported advance in ocean freights, and the decline in gold in New York, induced several heavy holders to partially unload, which caused weakness. Thenceforward the market was steady, the bears seeming to wish to depress prices further, but being afraid to try it, in view of the facts that the market is already largely oversold for this month, that our receipts are not quite so large as heretofore, and that Milwaukee was already gone 3c per bu above Chicago. There was a fair shipping demand, but it was not nearly so urgent as on Friday, and shippers refused to take hold at all till they could buy at a material decline that would partially compensate for increased cost of transportation to Europe. The speculative demand was fair, and the market was really strong, considering the tremendous cost of sending the grain forward to the consumer. There is no fear that we shall receive, during this month and next, just as much wheat as the railroad companies can bring in, as the pressure for cars in the country is very great; it may be that the receipts will be even greater than now, as corn is expected to let up before long. But with a continued good demand from Europe, there is not much room for an extensive break in prices. Seller the month opened at $1.15⅞, advanced to $1.16⅝, and declined to $1.15⅞, and closed firmer at $1.15⅞. Seller October sold at $1.13⅞@1.14⅛, closing at $1.14⅛. Seller the year sold at $1.12@1.12⅛, closing at $1.12⅛. Cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.18, advanced to $1.19, and soon fell back to $1.18, at which price it closed with firm holders. No. 1 spring closed at $1.23⅛, No. 3 do at $1.12, and rejected do at $1.06. Winter wheat was inactive. Cash sales were reported of 4,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.24; 13,200 bu do at $1.23⅛; 2,400 bu do at $1.23; 400 bu do at $1.22⅛; 3,200 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.25; 2,900 bu do at $1.24; 1,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19; 6,000 bu do at $1.18⅛; 9,200 bu do at $1.18⅜; 40,400 bu do at $1.18⅛; 175,800 bu do at $1.18; 2,400 bu do at $1.17⅞; 2,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.20; 7,600 bu do at $1.18⅛; 5,600 bu do at $1.18⅛; 6,800 No. 3 spring at $1.13; 12,800 bu do at $1.12⅛; 25,600 bu do at $1.12; 5,600 bu rejected spring at $1.06. Total, 323,800 bu.

Corn was active, in a speculative way, and averaged ⅛c higher, though the feeling was very irregular. There was very little shipping demand, though Eastern markets were firm, as there is a margin of several cents per bu against the shipper at present prices. But there was a free speculative demand, and holders were not very anxious to sell, though receipts were again large, and shipments pitiably small in comparison. It was very cold last night and this morning, for the season, and strong fears of early frost were excited. There is no question that an extensive frost thus early in the season would work immense damage to the corn crop, but there has not been any frost yet, so far as heard from, and our present coolness is probably nothing more than the result of an atmospheric wave, which will pass over quickly, and may not be followed by another for several weeks to come. The demand was chiefly for next month's delivery, and the current receipts were purchased freely to carry against them. Seller October opened at 44c, advanced to 44⅝c, receded to 44⅛c, and closed firmer at 44⅛c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 42⅛@43c, closing at 42½c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 42⅝@42½c, and high mixed at 42⅝@42⅞c. Rejected closed strong at 39c, bid. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu high mixed at 42⅞c; 14,000 bu do at 42⅝c; 12,000 bu do at 42½c; 91,000 bu No. 2 at 42½c; 104,000 bu do at 42⅜c; 25,000 bu do at 42¼c; 5,000 bu do at 42c; 2,800 bu rejected at 39½c; 11,200 bu do at 39; 400 bu unmerchantable at 33c. Total, 273,400 bu.

Oats were active and strong, advancing ⅜c under a liberal demand, which was partially born of smaller receipts, and a more free shipping movement by rail, while New York was also reported firmer towards the close. There were but few sellers till near the end of the session, when they appeared in rather greater force, as the wants of buyers were satisfied, causing an easier feeling. Seller the month opened at 28⅞c, advanced to 29c, and closed at 28⅞c. Seller October sold at 29⅛@29⅝c, closing at 29⅝c. Rejected was in better request at 27c. Cash sales were reported of 44,800 bu No. 2 at 29c; 17,400 bu do at 28⅞c; 113,200 bu do at 28⅝c; 1,200 bu rejected at 27c; 3,600 bu white at 34c, free on board; 600 bu black at 30c, on track. Total, 180,800 bu.

Rye was more active, but ⅛c lower, owing to a more liberal supply and the difficulty of procuring cars for shipments. Sales were reported of 6,800 bu No. 2 at 67½c; 400 bu by sample at 67c; 400 bu do at 66c; 400 bu do at 65c. Total, 8,000 bu.

Barley was rather more active, and steadier at the selling range of Friday. The recent decline seemed to have brought out more buyers, but they generally wanted small lots, and the larger receipts made offerings fully equal to the demand, so that the market closed easy. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, sold at $1.18@1.20, closing at $1.18. Seller October was nominal at $1.15@1.16. No. 3 closed at about 85c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.18⅛; 2,500 bu do at $1.18; 1,200 bu No. 3 (A. D. & Co.) at 90c; 400 bu do at 88c; 1,600 bu do at 87c; 800 bu do at 86c; 4,000 bu do at 85c; 3,600 bu do at 81c; 400 bu do at 80c; 800 bu rejected at 77c; 1,200 bu do at 76c; 800 bu do at 75c; 1,000 bu by sample at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.30; 800 bu do at $1.25; 800 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do at 93c; 400 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 83c; 400 bu do at 82½c, on track; 600 bu do at $1.30; 300 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 83c, delivered. Total, 26,800 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade of this city to-day:

Sept. 6.—London—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast strong. Cargoes of wheat on passage in very good demand. Floating cargoes of corn off coast excited. Good cargoes American mixed corn off coast, 31s 6d; do, for shipment in two months, 31s. Prime mess pork, 64s. Liverpool—Wheat strong; spring, 11s 11d@12s 6d. Corn quiet. Prime mess pork, 65s.

BARLEY.

A Toronto correspondent of the New York *World* writes, under date of Aug. 28, that the crop of barley in Ontario this year will hardly exceed, if indeed it quite comes up to, 65 per cent of last year's yield. In the Western peninsula the acreage devoted to this crop has been largely curtailed, the farmers preferring to sow spring wheat. From Toronto east as far as Cobourg the breadth of land sown has been curtailed by from 33 to 50 per cent, but east of Cobourg an undiminished acreage is reported. Except in this last section of country, where the falling off is at least 25 per cent, there are no complaints as to the yield,—32, 35, and even 40 bushels to the acre being the commonest reports. In quality, too, the crop is above the average. The grain is uniform in size, and loses little in fanning, and it is free from sprout or dampness. There is, however, very general discoloration from rain.

WOOL.

Walter Brown & Son, of New York, write as follows:

The wool market for the past thirty days has been characterized by a steady demand from consumers, with values on all grades of the staple well maintained. As is customary when the assortment is ample, the inquiry has been for choice wools, and during the month the supply of such lots has been considerably reduced. The natural result of such a depletion in the stock of desirable fleeces is a gradual hardening in values, and we have now to note a rise of about 3 per cent since our last issue. This upward tendency is also somewhat due to heavy purchases of foreign wools made in the American markets for European account, which has in a great measure relieved the pressure on this description, besides encouraging an advance on domestic, and will materially assist importers in working off their purchases without loss.

The fall trade in woolen goods opened with considerable animation, and with most of the commission houses the transactions are much in excess of those of last year; in fact, in several instances we hear of salesahead, which it will employ the mills for some months to consummate. This is quite encouraging to manufacturers, and they, having confidence both in the continuance of a good trade in their own productions, and in firm prices for the raw material, have during the past few weeks been free purchasers of such wools as they are likely to require for the next two or three months.

For combing and delaine grades there has been an active demand, with steadily improving values. The manufacture of these wools is rapidly increasing in this country, and such of our domestic fleeces as can be combed are eagerly sought after to mix with the imported article and thereby cheapen the stock required. It is a matter of regret that the American manufacturers of worsted goods should be obliged to go abroad for the bulk of their supplies; but this must necessarily be the case until our farmers see their own benefit in increasing the production of the full-blooded Leicester and Cotswold breeds of sheep.

The present condition of the wool and woolen interests, considering the apparent small available supplies of wool, would indicate a reasonable prospect of further advance in values, and it is evident that many of the speculative transactions which have occurred within the month are based on this supposition. On the other hand, the approaching transfer of the crops from the West to the East will undoubtedly create a large monetary drain on the seaboard markets during the remainder of the year, with the consequent high rates of interest which almost invariably have a depressing effect on the general mercantile community. It is not at all probable that money will command such exorbitant rates as a year ago, but it is a point to be borne in mind by wool operators, who look for their profit in a prospective future rises in prices, that there is probably no other staple which is so easily depreciated in value by a financial stringency.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat and corn were quiet, and the former was a trifle easier for seller the month. No. 2 spring sold at $1.15½@1.15⅝ seller the month, closing at $1.15⅝, and at $1.14⅛ seller October. Corn was lower closing at 42½c seller the month, and 44c seller October. Other grain and provisions were quiet. It was rumored that a sail vessel was chartered for wheat to Buffalo, but nothing definite could be learned.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 6.

ALCOHOL—Was 2c lower, closing at $1.84@1.89 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The market is moderately active, the common grades being mostly inquired for. Prices are unchanged, as follows: No. 1 hurl, 8@9½c; No. 1 stalk, braid, 5@7c; No. 2 do, 5@6c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; red tip, 3½@4½c; pale and red, 3@4c.

BUTTER—Sales to local retailers and consumers make a fair aggregate; but the outward movement was limited, and for anything not suitable for table use there was but little inquiry. Prices ranged the same as on the preceding days of the week, where they may be considered steady and firm. We continue to quote: Choice yellow, 22@25c; medium to good, 17@20c; inferior to common, 12@15c.

BAGGING—There was a somewhat quieter feeling in the grain bag market, the demand being less urgent, but there was no softening of prices, as the market is nearly bare of goods and stock can scarcely be replenished to sell at even the retaining high prices now prevalent. We continue to quote: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American A, 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks 63@65c.

BEANS—The demand is still confined to small lots to supply the immediate wants of the city trade. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The condition of this market is substantially the same as for some days past, trade being fair, and prices steady. We quote: Stucco, $3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℘ brl; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica, Louisville, Mankato, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℘ brl; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℘ brl; white sand, ℘ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℘ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $1.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Fine goods are comparatively scarce and are held with firmness, but the poorer sorts are in ample supply and may be quoted easy. Following are the prices current: York factory, 12½@13c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—In this market there were no new features to note. Fair activity still characterizes the demand, and the market exhibits a decidedly firm tone, not only for anthracite but for bituminous varieties. We repeat our quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—There was no change to note. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7⅛@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—There was an active local inquiry, and, under moderate offerings, the market is firm at 14@15c, and in some instances 16c was obtained.

FEATHERS—Were in continued good request and firm at 76c for prime live-geese, as follows: Prime to choice live-geese feathers at 76c; jobbing price at 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@72c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Prices range the same as for the past fortnight or more, and are still very firm all around. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A liberal amount of trading was done in this department, and the general market was firm at former quotations. Domestics are in light stock, but foreign fruits (with the exception of raisins) are in good supply. Following are the prices current: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@15c; raisins, layers, $3.20@3.30; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.70; raisins, Valencia, 11½@12c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 9@9½c; Western do, 7⅞@8⅛c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@26c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@16c; raspberries, 42@44c; pitted cherries, 30@33c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chilli walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8c.

GROCERIES—Activity was noticeable in the different departments of the grocery market, and a firm, healthy feeling prevailed all around. Stocks are in good shape, and the general situation seems eminently satisfactory. Below are the ruling prices:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34@34½c; O. G. Java, 31½@32c; Java, No. 2, 30½@31c; fancy Rio, 27@27½c; choice do, 26½@26¾c; prime Rio, 25¾@26c; good do, 25½@25½c; common do, 24½@24½c; roasting do, 23½@23½c; Singapore Java, 28@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26½@27½c; do, prime, 25¾@26½c; Maracaibo, 26½@26¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13½c; crushed and powdered, 12½@12¾c; granulated, 12½@12½c; A standard, 11⅞@11½c; do, No. 2, 11⅛@11½c; B, 11⅛@11½c; extra C, 11@11½c; C No. 2, 10⅞@10½c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9⅞@10c; fair do, 9⅛@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9⅞c; common do, 8@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9⅞@10c; do prime, 9⅛@9½c; do, fair, 8⅞@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.20@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 75@80c; good sugar house syrup, 52@55c; extra do, 62@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 30@33c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 5@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@42c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28c@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@18c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6⅛@6½c; German mottled, 6⅛@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6⅛@6½c; White Rose, 6⅛@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6½c; cocoanut, 7@7½c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Grapes, apples, and pears continue to arrive freely and sell slowly at a wide range of prices. Other fruits were without change. We quote: Lemons, $14.00@15.00 per box. California pears, $5.00@6.00 per case; do plums, red, $4.00 per case, 20 lbs; do, green, 15 lbs, $1.00@2.50. California grapes, $4.50@5.00 per box; apples at $1.00@1.75 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $2.00@3.00 per brl; 35@50c per basket. Blackberries, $4.50 per case; wild do, $2.00@2.50 per case. Pears, 40@80c per box or basket; Bartlett's do, 75c@$1.00 per box. Peaches, 46c@$1.25 per box or basket; do choice per basket, $1.50@2.00. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $2.00@2.75; do 36 lbs, $2.50; do, in baskets, 40@60c; 5@7c per lb; Delaware do, $1.25 per basket. Siberian crab-apples, 35@40c per basket. Green gage plums, $2.50 per basket. Blue (Michigan) plums, $2.50. Plums in cases, $2.00@2.50 per basket. Cranberries, $3.25 per bu.

HOPS—New hops are in large supply and scarce, though the receipts are, as yet, by no means liberal. Sales of prime have been made at 48@50c. Old are quotable steady at 20@40c.

HAY—Remains dull and weak, as previously quoted. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers,—cars to contain 20,000 lbs,—as follows: New timothy, prime, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.00@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $11.00; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.50@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market was unchanged in its general features. Local and Eastern tanners are buying liberally, and prices remain firm at the recent advance. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 16@17c; veal-kip, 13@13½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 11@11½c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored out, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand is fair and the market firm at present rates, as follows:

Iron	3 6-10@4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5⅛ @6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @5½	rates
Norway iron	9 @9½c	℘ lb
Norway nail rods	9¼ @10c	℘ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℘ lb
Cast plow steel	11⅛ @12c	℘ lb
American tool steel	17 @18c	℘ lb
Chrome tool steel	19 @20c	℘ lb
English tool steel	21⅛ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ⅛-in	8⅛ @9	℘ lb

LEATHER—Under this head there was nothing new to note. Business continues to improve, and the market retains its firm tone. Prices range as follows:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$39@41
Country harness	36@38
Line, city, ℘ lb	41@43
Kip, ℘ lb	60@1.10
Kip, veals	85@1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	28@30
City upper, No. 2, ℘ ft	25@27
Country upper	25@26
Collar, ℘ ft	20@23
Calf, city	1.20@1.40
Calf, country	1.10@1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@35
Rough upper, damaged	27@30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@37
"B. A." sole	30@32
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@1.45
Kip	75@1.10
Harness	40@45
French calf, Jodot	80.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@60.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Are active and firm at the following quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11⅛@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7½c.

NAILS—Continue active, and firm at the advance noted yesterday: 10@60d per keg, $4.62½ net; 8d do, $4.87½; 6d do, $5.12½; 4d do, $5.50; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.87½; clinch, $7.12½.

NAVAL STORES—Trade is only fair, but prices are fully maintained, as follows: Manila rope, ℘ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ℘ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℘ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℘ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℘ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℘ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℘ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℘ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Linseed was again very firm with an upward tendency. Lard, carbon, whale and other descriptions were comparatively steady. Quotations are as follows: Carbon, 17c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 93c; do boiled, 98c; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha common, 15@16c.

PIG IRON—Trade is picking up a little, and this fact, together with the reported advance in Europe, and the higher prices prevalent at the East, induces a more confident feeling, and the quoted prices are being more firmly adhered to than formerly. The New York *Journal of Commerce* of Sept. 3 contains the following: "In Scotch pig, sales have been made of 800 tons at $44 for Glengarnock. The market at the close has a stronger tone, with an advance of about $1 in prices asked. The market is influenced mainly by reports of a rise in prices, and the growing strength of the markets of the various shipping points on the other side, predicated upon the new German tariff which goes into operation Oct. 1." We quote: Scotch (according to brand), $52.00@56.00; Massillon, $52.00; Tuscarawas, $52.00; Lake Superior No. 1, $53.00; do No. 2, $54.00; do No. 3, $57.00; do No. 4, $62.00; do No. 5, $64.00; Missouri charcoal, $55.00; Chicago stone coal, $50.00.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were in large supply and rather slow of sale. At the close prices were a trifle lower, the dealers being anxious to dispose of their stocks. Prairie chickens were plenty and lower. We quote old chickens at $2.50@4.00; spring do, $2.75@3.00; small do, $2.00@2.50; ducks, $3.00; turkeys, 12½c; prairie chickens, $1.75@2.50; snipe, $1.00 per doz; venison saddles, 25c per lb.

POTATOES—Were quiet and unchanged. Sweet varieties were in moderate supply and firm. Prices are given below: Early rose, ℘ brl, $1.50@2.250 for common to choice, or 60@70c ℘ bu; yellow sweet at $3.25@3.75 ℘ brl; Jerseys, $6.00.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was more active, and advanced 5@10c. Sales were made at $2.60@3.10, prime being about $3.00. Clover is scarce and firm at $6.25@6.50, and flax at $1.75@1.90. Sales include: 36 bags choice timothy seed at $3.10; 60 bags do at $3.05; 177 bags prime at $3.00; 118 bags do at $2.95; 165 bags medium at $2.90; 37 bags do at $2.85; 14 bags at $2.82½; 198 bags do at $2.80; 70 bags do at $2.77½; 559 bags do at $2.75; 169 bags do at $2.70; 15 bags common at $2.60; 26 bags clover at $6.50; 8 bags common at $6.25.

SALT—Packers' salt is rather quiet, but the demand for fine salt is unabated, and under light stocks the market is firm. We quote: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.28; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

TEAS—Are firm, with an advancing tendency. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 35@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains unchanged. Below are the prices current:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—was quoted firm and unchanged: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—Continues to meet with a fair, steady demand, the receipts are only moderately large, and stocks are not accumulating. Prices are as follows:

Tub, washed, No. 1	50c
Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@27c
Super and extra pulled	32@33c

Burry wool, 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, Sept. 6.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 6.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,619	7,964	306
Tuesday	3,341	9,582	1,137
Wednesday	2,394	10,089	677
Thursday	3,872	12,680	926
Friday	2,728	12,289	400
Saturday	1,000	8,500	350
Total	16,454	61,054	3,796
Same time last week	19,320	54,376	5,247
Week before last	13,329	65,024	4,854

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,621	5,310	....
Tuesday	1,677	7,678	....
Wednesday	1,465	8,411	....
Thursday	1,448	7,908	....
Friday	1,910	10,093	....
Total	8,121	39,400	....
Last week	12,419	36,217	....

CATTLE—To-night closes one more of a series of dull and unprofitable weeks in this branch of the live stock trade. With the single exception of choice shipping beeves, which have sold fairly, there has been no appearance of activity in the demand for any class of stock, and prices favored buyers throughout. The fresh receipts were not unusually large, but there were stale cattle enough to swell the supply to somewhere in the neighborhood of 19,000. Of this number considerably more than one-half were thin Texans, and, as the remainder was largely made up of common and medium cattle, the extreme dullness and depression during the week is easily accounted for. At the East values have been subjected to a further depreciation, New York and Boston being quoted at ½c lower than last week, while advices from Albany and Buffalo were scarcely less discouraging. Consequently shippers evinced no inclination to engage in extensive operations, and but for the limited supply of fat cattle on sale, prices of such must have suffered in common with the poorer sorts. Choice to extra steers of from 1,300 to 1,550 lbs average, comprised only an insignificant proportion of the week's receipts, and were readily salable at $5.50@6.10, which were substantially the prices current last week. It is now believed that prices have about reached the "hard-pan," but so long as the market is flooded with the inferior class of stock that for several weeks past has comprised the great bulk of supply, it is idle to hope for any upward movement. Several large feeders from this and adjoining States put in an appearance toward the close of the week, and operated on a pretty liberal scale, thus relieving the market of much of the Texan and thin native stock, but after the demand from all sources was fully satisfied, there still remained in the yards not fewer than 4,000 head, for which no outlet could be found. There has been a fair inquiry for veal calves at $2.75@5.50, the inside figure for coarse, thin Texas calves, and the outside for choice natives.

To-day the market was dull, at weak but nominally unchanged prices. The different classes of buyers were in fair attendance, but there was only a limited demand from any source, and trading was sluggish. Shippers operated at $4.25@5.60 for common to extra, while the wants of local buyers and feeders were supplied mainly at $2.00@4.00.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,350 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.40@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,500 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.20
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.50@3.25

HOGS—The hog trade has been active throughout the week under review, and notwithstanding the heavy daily arrivals, the market has maintained a firm, healthy tone, yesterday's sales alone showing any appreciable decline. The attendance of buyers has been more than usually full, and both heavy and light grades have found ready sale at satisfactory prices, the former commanding $4.30@4.55, and the latter $4.50@4.80. A few extra assorted lots were taken at $4.85, while some rough coarse mixed lots were disposed of at $4.20@4.25, but the bulk of the transfers were within the range of $4.40@4.75.

To-day there was a good degree of activity, both in the local and outside demand, and liberal as was the supply about everything was picked up, and yesterday's prices were thoroughly sustained, sales making at $4.30@4.55 for common to choice heavy, and at $4.50@4.80 for common to choice light. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
56	298	$4.55	132	189	$4.70	52	181	$4.65
95	301	4.45	40	211	4.65	34	178	4.65
85	204	4.65	50	283	4.55	28	186	4.80
30	202	4.80	40	280	4.40	68	303	4.40
51	287	4.50	45	243	4.40	47	269	4.35
53	300	4.40	191	201	4.70	76	190	4.80
291	246	4.60	49	276	4.45	58	298	4.40
48	261	4.35	65	180	4.75	53	192	4.75
70	193	4.80	69	338	4.15	73	185	4.80
42	291	4.50	83	160	4.70	49	188	4.65
57	279	4.45	44	212	4.65	29	305	4.45
51	242	4.40	61	299	4.50	109	268	4.40
69	193	4.80	56	298	4.55	132	189	4.70
52	181	4.65	95	301	4.45	40	211	4.65
34	178	4.65	85	204	4.65	50	283	4.55
28	186	4.80	30	202	4.80	40	280	4.40

SHEEP—The condition of the sheep market is unchanged in any important particular. There is still an absence of any outside demand, but the wants of local butchers prove equal to the supply and prices remain steady at $4.00@4.50 for good to choice, and at $3.00@3.75 for common to medium. Sales have been chiefly at $3.50@4.25.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 6.

The offerings of lumber were only fair, and consisted largely of piece stuff. The market was moderately active but firm at Friday's range of prices. Piece stuff sold at $9.75@10.25, and lath remain steady at $1.75. Lumber freights are very firm, the supply of vessels being inadequate. We repeat our quotations: Good to choice boards and strips, $12.25@15.75; common to medium, $9.50@12.00; joists and scantling, $9.50@10.25; pickets, $8.50@9.25; lath, $1.75; shingles, $3.00.

Sales include: Cargo schr Owen, from Pentwater, 85 m piece stuff at $9.75, 150 m common lath at $1.75. Scow Radical, from Pentwater, 115 m piece stuff at $9.75, 19 m pickets at $9.00. Sold by William Maglade.

Cargo schr J. A. Holmes, from Manistee, 140 m joists and scantling, at $10.25. Schr Kate E. Howard, from Ludington, 160 m joists, scantling and some inch, at $10.12½. Sold by H. N. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Speed, from Manistee, 108 m joists and scantling, at $10.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.00; Ludington, $2.75; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $4.00; Menominee, $3.25; White Lake, $2.75; Pentwater, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard trade is still very active and the market firm. Common stock is still sold in large quantities at $12.00, but will probably advance before long. Small timber and 12 ft stuff are exceeding by scores, and will probably advance $1.00 at least before many days; in fact, dealers are not at all anxious to sell any at present for $12.00, though it is still billed at that figure, with other stock. The scarcity of vessels has caused a very firm feeling in freight and the receipts of lumber are at present light, and likely to continue so for some time unless grain freights should suddenly decline and cause the vessels to re-enter the lumber trade. Shingles on track are scarce and have advanced 12½c. We quote:

First clear	[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	[illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch	[illegible]
Third clear, thick	[illegible]
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	[illegible]
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	[illegible]
Common siding	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second	[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	[illegible]
A stock boards	[illegible]
B stock boards	[illegible]
C stock boards	[illegible]
Common boards	[illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	[illegible]
Pickets, square	[illegible]
Pickets, flat	[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
No. 1 sawed shingles	[illegible]
A or Star	[illegible]
Shingles on track	[illegible]
No. 1 sawed	[illegible]

Three dollars per car to be added when [illegible] which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@[illegible]; [illegible] $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, [illegible] $5.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, [illegible] cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, [illegible] cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, [illegible] 35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, [illegible] cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, [illegible] 30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, [illegible] $5.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, [illegible] @25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@[illegible] wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, [illegible]

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, [illegible] do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@[illegible]c; white holly, [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—11 a. m.—Market [illegible] Flour, 29s@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 10d; [illegible] 11s 10d@12s 6d; white, 12s 10d@13s; club, [illegible] 13s 4d. Corn, 31s. Pork, 70s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs [illegible] changed.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The rate of discount [illegible] market for three months' bills is 3⅛ per cent.

Holiday. Stock Exchange closed.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Rentes, 58f 30c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 6.—Five-twenties of '62, [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—Evening.—Cotton [illegible] dling upland, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛ d; sales, [illegible] American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export [illegible] Cheese 61s. Other articles unchanged.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The demand for domestic [illegible] continues active, with an upward tendency [illegible] has been a further advance in fine fleeces [illegible] double extra and treble extra, and pickl[illegible] sales of Wisconsin have been large at [illegible] lots; sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia [illegible] medium extra and double extra, and [illegible] 57½c; Michigan medium extra and double [illegible] @50c; Vermont, New York, Wisconsin and [illegible] fleeces, 40@49c; combing and delaine, [illegible] 50@52½c; unwashed Western Colorado and [illegible] 25@37½c; scoured, 40@80c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Wool quiet and firm [illegible] are demanding an advance; Ohio, Pennsylvania [illegible] West Virginia, double extra and medium [illegible] tra, 50@52c; medium, 48@51c; coarse, [illegible] York, Michigan, Indiana and Western [illegible] medium, 46@50c; coarse, 43@46c; [illegible] 57@63c; unwashed, 40c; Canada combing [illegible] fine unwashed, 33@33½c; coarse and [illegible] washed, 35c; tub washed, 52@55c; extra and [illegible] pulled, 40@43c; No 1 and superfine pulled, [illegible]

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The trade movement [illegible] very active with agents and jobbers. The [illegible] cotton goods is full of animation and steady [illegible] tained. Corset jeans in better request. Prints [illegible] ceedingly brisk. Ginghams more active. [illegible] and domestic dress goods in spirited request. [illegible] less active. Woolen goods in demand for [illegible] lots of cassimeres and overcoatings. Flannels [illegible] lents, blankets, and linseys selling freely. [illegible] goods brisk.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, [illegible] shipments, 1,575. Liberal supply of offerings [illegible] Saturday, but sellers, unwilling to accede to [illegible] sted prices, have shipped forward to first [illegible] feeling among buyers has improved, and good [illegible] in fair request, the slow market being on [illegible] grades, of which there continues a surplus [illegible] tered Cherokee steers and cows, at $2.25[illegible]

HOGS—The market ruled steady, with but few [illegible] ings. Prices have been well sustained, at $4[illegible] $3.30.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; middling upland, 20⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and [illegible] receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine Western and State [illegible] $6.00; common to good extra, $6.80@[illegible] choice, $7.10@7.25; white wheat extra, [illegible] Ohio extra, $6.80@9.00; St. Louis, $7.00@[illegible] flour firm and unchanged. Corn meal [illegible] Western, $3.25@3.60. Wheat dull and lower [illegible] 82,000 bu; inferior No. 3 spring, $1.30; No. 2 [illegible] 3 spring milling, $1.52; winter red Western, [illegible] prime new No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.60; [illegible] Rye, barley, and malt quiet and unchanged [illegible] irregular and unsettled; [illegible] 62@64c; sail do, 65@66c; high-mixed and yellow [illegible] @66½c. Oats firmer; receipts, 44,000 bu; [illegible] Western, 47@47½c; white, 48@52c.

EGGS—Quiet and easy; Western, 21@22c.

HOPS—40@50c for crop of '73.

LEATHER—In fair demand at 27⅛@28c; Orinoco, [illegible] @27½c.

WOOL—Active and firm; XX Ohio, 60c; [illegible] held at 50c; unwashed, 30@37c; choice Michigan [illegible]

GROCERIES—Coffee strong and unchanged. Sugar quiet and firm. Molasses firm. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; crude, 6c; [illegible] 17c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and steady at 46c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; mess, $17.[illegible] @17.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard [illegible] and weak; old Western steam, 8½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Easier, but fairly active at 96c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.85; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.[illegible] amber Michigan, $1.47 spot; $1.46⅛ September; $1.48 October; No. 1 red, $1.51; No. 2 do, $1.[illegible] No. 3, $1.43⅛. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 50c spot or September; 53⅛c October; No[illegible] vember; yellow, 52c; white, 51½c. Oats [illegible] No. 1, 39½c; No. 2, 36@35½c spot; 36½c October.

FREIGHTS—Strong and advancing; to Buffalo, [illegible] @7c; Oswego and Kingston, 11@12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 61,000 bu; [illegible] 32,000 bu; oats, 8,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 bu; wheat, [illegible] corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.00@7.25. Wheat firm at $1.40@1.42. Corn firm [illegible] 52c. Rye firm at 78@80c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; Pork—Sales at [illegible] at $16.25. Lard steady; steam, 7⅞@8c; [illegible] Bulkmeats firmer and more active; [illegible] sales at $3.30@8.40 buyer September; [illegible] 9½c; sales at 9⅛c buyer September; [illegible] Bacon firm; sales of shoulders at 9⅛c; [illegible] 10½c; clear, 10⅛c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn [illegible] at 46@47c.

BRAN—Firmer, at 85c.

HAY—Good supply; choice, $25.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, at $17.25@17.50; [illegible] at 9⅛, 10⅛@11⅛c. Lard—Tierce scarce, [illegible] keg dull, at 10⅛@10⅛c.

WHISKY—Louisiana, 94c; Cincinnati, $1.[illegible] Others unchanged.

COTTON—Dull and unchanged; [illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible] Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.24; No. 2, $1.[illegible] $1.18 September; $1.15 October. Oats firm; [illegible] 31c; No. 2, 28c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, [illegible] Rye firm; No. 1, 68½c. Barley quiet and [illegible] $1.15.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 14c; Oswego, [illegible]

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, [illegible]

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, [illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible] unchanged. Wheat—Buyers and sellers apart; No. 3 red fall salable at $1.37½; No. 2 [illegible] Corn firmer; car lots of No. 2, 41c; [illegible] 45½c regular; 45½c bid for September; [illegible] tober. Oats active and higher; No. 2, [illegible] 37½c; in elevator, round lots, 31½c [illegible] tember. Barley firm for best grades; [illegible] $1.30. Rye higher at 73@75c.

WHISKY—Lower at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.75. [illegible] more doing, and unchanged. Lard steady; [illegible] 8⅛c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.00@4.50.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] with an advancing tendency; Western [illegible] $4.25@5.50; extra, $6.25@7.00. Wheat [illegible] white, $1.85@1.90; do amber, $1.[illegible] red, $1.70@1.75. Corn—mixed Western, [illegible] 64c. Oats firmer; mixed Western, 48@[illegible] Rye firmer at 85@88c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but a shade better; [illegible] pork, $17.75@18.00. Bulk shoulders, [illegible] rib, 9⅛c. Bacon—shoulders, 9½@[illegible] 10½@11c. Sugar-cured hams, 15@[illegible] 8⅛c.

BUTTER—Dull and weak; good Western, [illegible] choice, 24@25c.

COFFEE—Active and strong; fair to prime, [illegible] 25c. Sales yesterday 14,000 bags.

WHISKY—Unsettled and irregular at [illegible]

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] Wheat scarce; No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, [illegible] $1.40; 4 cars white Michigan at $1.72. [illegible] sales, 64,000 bu at 57@57½@58c for high [illegible] 56c for rejected. Oats scarce.

FREIGHTS—Steady.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] No. 1 red held at $1.56; No. 2 do sold [illegible] do, $1.38. Corn firm at 56@57c. Oats [illegible] old, 40c; No. 2 do, 39c; new, 38c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; standard white, [illegible]

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; [illegible] $1.66@1.68; No. 1, $1.59@1.61; [illegible] steady at 49@50c. Oats in good demand [illegible]

RETRIBUTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 6.—At about 12 o'clock to-day, Peter Jeannot, father of the little girl outraged on Monday night by James D. Canivan, went to the County Jail and asked permission from the Sheriff to see the prisoner. The permission was given, and Mr. Jeannot stepped to the door of the cell where the wretch was confined. As soon as he could get a clear view of him in the dim light, Mr. Jeannot drew a pistol from his cap and shot Canivan, the ball taking effect in the mouth, passing backward and downward through the head and neck. The wound was fatal, and, as we are sending this the man is dying. No blame can be attached to the Sheriff in this matter. Mr. Jeannot had been before Justice Hoyt and entered a complaint against Canivan, but claimed that he wished to see the man before making affidavit. When he went to the jail the Sheriff searched his person for weapons and found none. When they approached the door and Canivan came up to it, Jeannot turned partly around, took off his cap, took the revolver from it, turned and fired before the Sheriff had time to even look to see what he was doing. Jeannot was brought this evening before Justice Hoyt, admitted to bail in $2,000, with two good citizens' names upon his bond. Had Mr. Jeannot failed to-day in this undertaking, the mob that was organized would have been successful to-night.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 6.—Peter Jeannot, the father of the little girl who was outraged by James Canivan in Muskegon on Monday night, went to the jail to-day and asked permission to see the prisoner, which was granted by the Sheriff. Jeannot then stepped to the door of the cell where the villain was confined, took a pistol from his cap, and shot Canivan in the head. Jeannot was taken before Justice Hoyt and admitted to bail.

THE CRIME.

The facts in the case are briefly stated by the *Free Press* correspondent as follows: On Monday last, Canivan enticed the little girl, only 9 years old, into the woods, where he kept her all night, foully outraging her person. Search was made for the child during the night by the alarmed parents, but in vain. About daylight the fiend let her go, and she came home barely able to walk. Canivan was arrested on Tuesday morning, and lodged in jail. The little girl died on the following morning. The outrage created great indignation and excitement at Muskegon.

To-night it is feared an excited crowd will force an entrance into the jail and finish Canivan, who is still living. The Governor has ordered a company of militia from Grand Rapids in case of emergency.

LATER DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 6.—At Muskegon, last Monday evening, Jas. D. Canivan met a girl 9 years old, daughter of Peter Jeannot, at the post-office, and enticed her into the woods, where he kept her all night, and outraged her, using a knife to enable him to accomplish his brutal purpose. The parents became alarmed, and search was made for her all night. About daylight Canivan let her go. She could hardly walk, but reached home and told what had occurred, describing the fiend. The police arrested him on Tuesday morning (he having shaved off his whiskers at a barber's), and lodged him in jail. A mob threatened to lynch him, but the Mayor appeased them, promising that justice should be done speedily. Canivan had just come from Big Rapids, where he was arrested for the same crime, and discharged, the evidence not being sufficient.

Jeannot is a Frenchman, and lives at Black Lake, near Muskegon. The girl lingered all the week between life and death, and it is believed was still living late this afternoon.

The father visited the jail for an interview with Canivan. Not, apparently, being armed, he was admitted. At the cell he took a pistol from his hat and shot Canivan, but not fatally. He was arrested, and released on bail.

A large number of excited men are this evening gathered in Muskegon, and declare a determination to finish the killing of Canivan. Mayor Getty telegraphed Mayor Pierce, of Grand Rapids, to send the Grand Rapids Guard to protect them from riot. Mayor Pierce replied that he had no authority to send the military from the city.

At a quarter past 9 this evening, Capt. Smith, commanding the Grand Rapids Guard, received the following message from headquarters:

DETROIT, Sept. 6.

To Capt. J. C. Smith, Commanding Grand Rapids Guard:

Have your Company in readiness at the Armory, to leave from Grand Rapids to Muskegon to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock. A special train will be provided. Written instructions by train. Cartridges sent to-night.

By order Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) JOHN ROBERTSON, Adj't-Gen'l.

The company was immediately summoned, promptly responded, and was dismissed from the Armory at 10 this evening to reassemble at 5 o'clock Sunday morning.

Sheriff Haynes, of this County, telegraphed the Sheriff of Muskegon County at 8 o'clock this evening, inquiring if help was wanted in his department. He soon received the following reply:

MUSKEGON, Sept. 6.—9:15 p. m.

No open riot, but the danger is imminent. Shall want help if the Governor declines to send troops.

(Signed) A. B. MINER, Sheriff.

The affair is the all-absorbing topic on the streets and in the hotels here this evening. Some think the rioters will have it all their own way before morning; others, that the Muskegonites are more scared than is necessary.

Passengers by the train from Muskegon, this evening, say Canivan has friends to resist an attempt to lynch, besides the authorities.

A second dispatch from the Adjutant-General to Capt. Smith confirms the first, above given, with orders to move with the company on the special train to be provided at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CANADA.

The Hon. John Young Receives a Mysterious Note, and Seeks an Explanation of the Matter—The Pacific Scandal Investigation—Positive Evidence Concerning Contributions to the Election Fund.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 6.—The publication of Sir John A. Macdonald's letter has led to a Police Court investigation at the instigation of the Postmaster. When the publishers of the *Herald* and Hons. John Young, Dorion, and Holton were subpoenaed the evidence elicited the facts that on Wednesday the Hon. John Young found among the letters in his Post-office box an open note signed by John A. Macdonald, and addressed to "My Dear Pope." Around the note was a slip of paper on which were the words, "Forwarded by a friend for the information of the Hon. Mr. Young." Young, on reading this letter, thought some one was hoaxing him, and crossed over to the *Herald* office, where he happened to meet Messrs. Holton and Penny. He showed the letter, and they were of opinion that the signature was genuine. Believing that the letter disclosed a plot to commit a serious public crime, he consented to its publication in the public interest. It was marked "private," but the corner of the left-hand page was clipped off.

Edward Rudford, Sir John's Private Secretary, testified that he wrote the letter at Sir John's dictation; that Sir John signed it, and he addressed and posted it. No clue has been discovered as to who sent the letter to Mr. Young.

OTTAWA, Sept. 6.—The Royal Commission met again at noon to-day, when Senator McPherson was the first witness called. He read a statement, which has already been made public some weeks ago, giving letters which passed between him and Allan. He was President of the Inter-Oceanic Railway Company, but never acquiesced in the proposed gift of $100,000, which was placed opposite his name by Allan. His deposition referred chiefly to communications between the rival companies at the time the amalgamation was proposed.

Louis Beaubien, Vice-President N. C. R. R., in his evidence, says: "I have knowledge of an agreement by which Sir Hugh Allan advanced money to the Government for the Pacific charter. I have reason to believe Allan advanced money to aid the Ministerial candidate in Quebec. Cannot say how much." A friend of witness, before election, received $10,000 from Allan. Witness had received $7,000 from Allan, and gave this receipt: "I promise to pay Sir Hugh Allan the sum of $7,000 one year from date, provided it shall not be previously paid, with other sums advanced by him."

After examining the manager of the Ottawa telegraph office as to the possession of certain telegrams, the Commission adjourned.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

OTTAWA, Canada, Sept. 6.—The Royal Commission resumed its investigation at noon. The Ministers were represented by Sir John Macdonald, the Hons. Langevin, Campbell, and Aikens. Sir Francis Hincks came forward and signed his deposition, after which Senator McPherson was called and sworn. Knew Sir Hugh Allan. Only slightly acquainted with McMullen. Had no personal knowledge of the agreement mentioned in Huntington's charge. In February, 1872, Sir Hugh told him that he (Sir Hugh) was in negotiation with Americans, and had come to an understanding with them.

McPherson then read a conversation he had with Sir Hugh, also correspondence with him, which has already been published. They refer to Sir Hugh's efforts to induce McPherson to join with him and American capitalists in undertaking the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and McPherson's objections on the ground that Canada was not sufficiently represented in the proposed company.

Witness resumed. Was not personally sure McMullen represented Americans, but understood so.

The Judge read Huntington's statement, that all the funds were to be furnished by Americans.

McPherson said this was incorrect. Sir Hugh told him the Americans were to pay seventeen-twentieths. Did not know Sir Hugh was to be paid a percentage, nor that he was to be at the head of the Company. Did not know the Government was aware of the negotiations with the Americans, nor that the Government had an understanding with Sir Hugh or Abbott respecting the furnishing of an election fund. Knew nothing of Sir Hugh's support of the Government candidates, or of any agreement between the Government and Sir Hugh respecting Pacific charter being promised on condition of his furnishing funds to the Government. He (McPherson) never consented to accept stock in Sir Hugh's company. Was President of the Inter-Oceanic Company, which was formed with the object of defeating Sir Hugh's scheme. Was aware the Canada Pacific Company had informed the Government that as a company they never had had negotiations with Americans, but from the fact of Sir Hugh's intimate relations with Americans he was afraid they might virtually have a leading interest in the railway. Had no other reason for believing the Americans had a share in the Canada Pacific. Had a conversation with Sir John Macdonald respecting amalgation. Sir John urged it on the ground that it would give much greater strength to the enterprise. Sir John had also written him on the same subject.

Mr. Beaubien called and sworn. Was member of the House of Commons and Vice-President of the Northern Colonization Road. Was not aware of any negotiations between Sir Hugh and the Americans respecting the furnishing of funds. Didn't know the Americans were to take stock in the Canada Pacific Company. Knew of an agreement between the Company and the Government respecting the furnishing of funds for the election. Was aware of one case where Sir Hugh loaned one candidate $7,000. Would swear positively that the Government knew nothing of the case then, and knew nothing of it now. Beaubien then recited his own case. After the elections were over, some of his friends went to Sir Hugh and procured a loan, for which Beaubien gave a note, which was now due. Sir Hugh loaned him money on account of their friendship and relations in connection with the North Colonization Road. No member of the Government knew anything about it, he not being a Government candidate.

Mr. Bethune, manager of the telegraph office at Ottawa, being called and sworn, said that a message dated Toronto, Aug. 10, and signed John A. Macdonald, was not in his possession; nor one to Sir John A. Macdonald signed J. J. C. Abbott. Messages were only kept six months, and then destroyed. The telegraph books at Ottawa for August, 1872, were searched, but the clerks found no messages between Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Hugh Allan.

The Commission adjourned at 3 p. m., to meet on Monday.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Harper Defalcation—Amount Missing, $100,000—Harper Supposed to Be in Canada—His Probable Successor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 6.—The all-absorbing topic of conversation here still continues to be the Harper defalcation. The Hon. D. W. Munn, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, arrived here this morning, and at once took charge of the office. His investigation reveals the fact that the defalcation exists wholly in the cash account, and occurred since the 10th of August, when his last report was made of his collections for the month. But about $5,000 have been deposited, leaving a balance of little more than $110,000 unaccounted for, which sum, as stated before in these dispatches, makes up the defalcation. It is probable that a further investigation will show that he had been in the habit for a long time of using money collected in one month to make good his account in the preceding one. As is usual in such cases, it is believed that a woman is at the bottom of the matter. If it be true, her locality and name yet remains unascertained. The opinion that Harper is in Canada is still entertained.

Col. Sweet did not arrive here to-night, as was expected, but remained over in Chicago, with a view, it is conjectured, of learning something there about the matter. Mr. Smith, the deputy of Mr. Harper, has returned from Washington, and thus far no blame attaches to him. That he will be able to make everything clear touching his connection is not for a moment doubted by his friends. Col. Sweet will reach here Monday morning, and in the mean time Col. Munn will remain in charge of the office and continue to prosecute such inquiries as will develop all the facts.

There are yet many rumors involving other parties, which remain to be settled. Col. Yaryan, an officer of the Revenue Department, a sort of General Inspector, who has been lately in Leavenworth, Kan., has also been directed by the Department in Washington to come here, and he has notified the officers here that he will reach this city Monday. With Col. Sweet, Deputy Commissioner; Hon. D. W. Munn, Supervisor of Internal Revenue; Maj. Bluford Wilson, United States District Attorney, and Mr. Yaryan, Inspector, the investigation can hardly fail to be thorough and complete.

There is no dissent from the opinion that the bondmen are abundantly able to make good the loss to the Government, and that legal steps will be taken at once to this end.

Mr. H. S. Greene, of the firm of Hay, Greene & Littler, of this city, has received the recommendation of Senators Oglesby and Logan, and there is no doubt that he will get the appointment to succeed Harper.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Up to this evening the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had received no official information regarding the irregularities in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue at Springfield, Ill., although a telegram from Deputy Commissioner Sweet, announcing his arrival at Chicago, was expected. It is believed at the Revenue Bureau that the defalcation of Collector Harper is not less than $100,000, and it is thought will not exceed $150,000. Commissioner Douglass says he is less disappointed and surprised by the conduct of Collector Harper than many of the latter's friends will doubtless be, and Mr. Douglass states that in May last he became dissatisfied with the manner in which Harper managed the affairs of the Springfield office, and that he notified Harper that unless he straightened up his books and accounts he (the Commissioner) would present the case to the President and recommend the appointment of another man as Collector. This brought letters from numerous prominent politicians in Illinois, and several members of Congress made personal calls upon the Commissioner to protest against such action as that threatened by the latter, and giving renewed assurances of the excellent character of Harper, and the great respect and esteem entertained for him in the minds of all who knew him.

THE CHOLERA.

The Disease in Southern Illinois—Reports from Kentucky.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 6.—The cholera is reported at Murphysboro, Ill., and in the Mississippi Bottom, west of Dongola. Several deaths have occurred in both places.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 6.—A man named Bonner died on the steamer Rock Island to-day, when near this city, of cholera. This is the first case of the disease reported as occurring on the river above St. Louis this season.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Sept. 6.—The case of cholera reported yesterday proves to have been of a very mild type, and did not result fatally, but had the effect of bringing out the Health Committee, who gave directions for disinfecting and purifying the city. The Marshal has orders to arrest at once any person not cleaning up as directed.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 6.—Parties direct from Murphysboro, Jackson County, report eight deaths there on Thursday from cholera, and eight new cases yesterday. Five members of one family named Griffith, near Jonesboro, Union County, died from the same disease. It appears to be spreading through the low grounds west of the Illinois Central Railroad, near the Mississippi River.

The Battle in Massachusetts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 6.—The contest between Butler and Washburn is virtually settled, so far as the nomination by the Convention is concerned, and Gen. Butler is irretrievably beaten. The returns up to midnight show that in the western counties Washburn has 191, and Butler 67 delegates, and 20 are doubtful or contested, while in the rest of the State, which is Butler's stronghold, Washburn has 165; Butler, 222; and 9 are doubtful, making the total footings, up to the present time—Washburn, 356; Butler, 289; doubtful, 29. The towns remaining to be heard from are those which are almost certain to go for Washburn, and if so his majority over Butler in the Convention will be 150, or upwards.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Butler's headquarters in this city makes the number of delegates to the Republican State Convention stand 316 for Butler to 293 for Washburn.

Sporting Notes.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—At the Beacon Park races, in the race for a purse of $3,500, between Fullerton, Sensation, and Camors, Fullerton was the favorite 50 to 25 against the field. The race was closely contested:

Fullerton	1	1	1
Sensation	2	2	2
Camors	3	3	3

Time—2:28, 2:25, 2:24.

The match race for $2,000 between Dan Mace's Blanche and Bowen's Ben Flagler was won by the latter in the first, third, and fourth heats in 2:32, 2:30¼, 2:31, and 2:30.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Sept. 9.—The St. Louis Cricket Club were victorious over the Toronto, making 120 runs in the first and 56 in the second innings, going first to bat, while Toronto scored 51 in the first and 82 in the second innings.

TORONTO, Sept. 6.—The water in the bay was again too lumpy to permit the rowing races to come off this forenoon, but at 5:30 p. m. the gun was fired as the competitors in the race for the professional single skull, distance 2 miles, got away. First prize, $200; second, $50. The competitors were Henry Coulter and Evan Morris, of Pittsburgh, and Thomas Loudon and Bobbery, of Toronto. Coulter won by 2 lengths; Morris second.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Base-ball: Athletics, 14; Washingtons, 2.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Sept. 6.—Work will be resumed soon on the I. S. W. R. R., and in a few weeks we shall have direct connection with Chicago by two routes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 6.—The business over the bridge at this place increases very rapidly. The number of loaded cars crossing has increased from twenty-five to seventy-five per day. Most of these go to Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—The Fond du Lac Air-Line Railroad was opened to-day by a grand excursion to this city, numbering nearly 1,000 people, who were welcomed by Mayor Ludington and other men of prominence. The party returned this evening in the best of spirits.

CEDAR FALLS, Iowa, Sept. 6.—Ground was broken here on Thursday on the narrow-gauge railroad proposed from Cedar Falls, via Belle Plaine to Sigourney, where the finest coal, in inexhaustible quantities, will be opened to us. Moyes, Hayden, & Co. are the contractors of the work between Cedar Falls and Belle Plaine.

The Yellow Fever.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 6.—Great anxiety is felt regarding the yellow fever in Galveston and Shreveport. Private telegrams state that Houston has quarantined Galveston, thereby stopping all through travel.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—The following was received to-day:

"SHREVEPORT, Sept. 5.—Owing to the prevailing malignant fever in our city, and consequent panic in the country, our city has been quarantined by interior points, and trade in consequence is paralyzed.

"R. H. LINDSAY,

"President of the Shreveport Board of Trade."

Obituary.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Sept. 6.—Col. William Horner, late of Virginia, a noted ex-Confederate officer, died here last night.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 6.—The Rev. Perry Bennett, an old and respected citizen of this city, died last night after a long and painful illness.

POLITICAL.

Madison County (Ill.) Farmers in Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—There was a large meeting of farmers at the fair grounds at Edwardsville, Madison County, Ill., yesterday. The day was fine, and all portions of the county were well represented. A brass band enlivened the assembly with music. The press of St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago were represented. Joseph B. Beale, artist for Leslie, was present, and sketched the meeting. Members of twenty local clubs were in attendance. Many ladies of the village and adjacent country graced the meeting. Some of the clubs carried banners, bearing the following, among other inscriptions: "High freights make low prices for wheat." "No more county indebtedness." "Of all Governments, the most exhaustive and oppressive is that of the transporters." "Put your votes where they will do the most good." "A tariff for revenue only." "The silk dress shall stay in the family." "Pay back the back pay." "Farmers' stock alone should be watered."

The Hon. D. B. Gillam, ex-member of the Legislature, presided.

SPEECH OF HON. S. M. SMITH.

The first speech was by S. M. Smith. He has been so often reported that his sentiments are well known to the public. He said he was no politician, and not seeking office. He expressed surprise at the marvelous growth of the farmer's organization. He disclaimed the violent language attributed to him, but thought the time might possibly come when the trees would bear the capitalists as fruit. His remarks were all moderate in sentiment and temperately expressed.

DR. HORTON, OF CENTRALIA,

followed with a carefully prepared address. Much of what he had to say was forcibly put, though the thoughts had been made familiar by other speakers. He recapitulated one by one the grievances of the farmers. He spoke in turn, of the railroads, the banks, the middle-men and the tariff. On the last topic he was particularly happy. He was not certain whether the monopolists ran the State or the State controlled the monopolists. All the burdens had to be sustained by the farmer at last. There was no help for it all, but that the farmer should go into politics and rectify the matter. He should have a party of his own and not take up with existing organizations. The mechanic should not distrust the farmer, but go in with him to relieve the distress of both. In regard to the sayings of Mr. Harris, he asked if there was any lawyer present who could tell him whether that gentleman lied last winter or perjured himself this summer.

CHARLES W. GREENE.

The best speech of the day was delivered by Mr. Charles W. Greene, editor of the *American Farmers' Advocate*, published at Jackson, Tenn. Few more sensible addresses have been heard since the Farmers' Movement began. It was calm, cool, logical and eminently just to all parties concerned. Mr. Greene will transfer his interest to Jacksonville, Ill., and be hereafter a citizen of this State. Orators are not numerous, and his services will be appreciated.

He first answered the question, what is the Farmers' Movement. He said that it was not the outgrowth of the Grange organization, nor of the farmers' clubs, nor of agricultural associations or unions. It has not localized at Washington, where the National Grange is; nor at August, Ga.; nor at Nashville, Tenn., where the Agricultural Congress was organized. It is the development of a necessity for reform which has gradually impressed itself upon the mind of every thinking citizen. It has grown out of the evils of special legislation. It has been evidently influenced by the demands of capital. It has grown of the weakening of official integrity and the loss of confidence therein on the part of the people. The relations between the farming class and other classes are in some measure wrong in that there is no equality in the distribution of profits, the former being invariably the suffering class. What are the leading objects of the farmers' movement? These are not fully defined. The farmer is to reform the conditions named. How this reform is to be accomplished is as yet indistinct in the minds of those who are discussing the problem. The relations between the different industries are so intimate that no system can be devised by any one class which shall meet every demand and do justice to all. It is equity only that the farmers ask. They have no desire to monopolize against any more than to be monopolized against. How far is the movement political? It is evident that the monopolizing combinations in the Legislature, as at present constituted, cannot be met by the farmers with money, if it were advisable to so meet them. His only hope is to secure honest legislation and just laws. It is not that he wants farmers in the Legislature altogether, but he wants honest men of whatever class, and the best men in the community, in whose integrity all can have confidence. Consequently the solution of the whole question rests in the ballot box, not in the partisan sense, for the reform must be divested of party creeds and party purposes. The questions suggested by the Farmers' Movement are many. The transportation question effects more nearly the concerns of the whole people, because there abuses have become more glaring. The growth of capital has given the railroads independence of action prejudicial to other interests. The concentration of capital, as by monopolizing combinations, becomes a power which all have reason to dread. Gov. Booth, in his address at San Francisco, stated clearly the issues before the farmer, not as a mere supposition, but as a fact. He showed how it was possible for a railroad company, when it grows sufficiently strong, to affect not only the commerce directly concerned in transportation, but indirectly all other commercial and productive industries. East of the Rocky Mountains the Territory is much larger than west of that range, and the combinations must be more extensive to affect the same results, and consequently require more time for their development. Considering the progress of consolidation in the East the practical consolidation of all the railroad interests East of the Rocky Mountains under not more than five or six different managements, and those liable to be reduced to a less number at any moment, and at no distant day, with the same results complained of in California, is probable unless some check to that consolidation be interposed.

Here Mr. Green considered the conditions of that consolidation. He showed how Vanderbilt was a great capitalist and an individual railroad autocrat in his own person. He controlled a vast network of railroads, to which the New York Central and Lake Shore Roads were as a spine. Tom Scott is not so much an individual capitalist, but is the head of a coterie of capitalists. These two men control nearly all the trunk lines east of the Mississippi. Vanderbilt is old, and liable to die at any time. In case of his decease, the Scott clan would come in and again get control of all the roads now divided between the two, that is, all the important lines east of the Mississippi, and the two great Pacific Lines.

The branch of the speaker's subject showing the effect of railroad on other industries, was treated in the same manner as in Gov. Booth's speech. Mr. Greene did not think that the farmer could get along without middle men. The middle man is as necessary as any other class of the community. The profits made by middle men showed that they could be unjust, that their percentage is too great. While some middle men are needed, there should not be an excess of them. That all the abuses named exist is sufficient argument that reforms are not only necessary but possible. Whatever is wrong may be made right. Reforms are possible only through organized effort. Under our form of government each individual is a constituent part of the sovereign, and each individual is responsible for the acts of the sovereignty. The reform must, therefore, commence at home. Farmers are too careless of those officers whose influence in turn secures the election of the next higher grade. The salary-grab is condemned, and they overlook the corruption at their own doors. This carelessness becomes criminal negligence on the part of the voters if persisted in. The Railway law has become a subject of interest not only in the State, but it is matter of special interest throughout the entire country. Illinois is the battle-ground upon which the question of transportation must be fought out. The railroads comprehend it, and are marshaling all their forces for the fray. The farmers of Illinois must to a great extent fight them single-handed. They can have only the moral support of their brethren in other States. This imposes a responsibility on the vote which should be fully comprehended. The law was passed last winter by a Legislature virtually in the interest of the railway companies, but fearful of disregarding the demands of their voting constituency; it patched up a compromise between the interests of the one and the demands of the other. Under these circumstances perfection could not be expected. Latitude enough is given by it to the railway companies to make the law odious in the eyes of the people, and they show no disinclination to neglect the opportunity. The railroad companies have evidently advanced their rate from competing points in a greater degree than they have reduced them from non-competing points. The purpose is to unite with the railway interest as a voting power the merchants of the competing points, as well as the other communities around those points which derive benefit from the competition; in other words, the railroad companies, by increasing the rates from the principal competing points, unite in their interest all the mercantile and manufacturing interests at those points. They also unite in opposition to the law the farming communities about the competing points, which, by reason of chance location, have the advantage of this competition in rates. This adds to their voting power, and is very shrewdly devised to confuse the popular mind.

The law must be revised, but not defeated. There should be no further subsidies to railroads by city, county, state, or the nation. Where railroads are necessary, some parties are to receive pecuniary benefits. Those parties should be the investors. Large stock-subscriptions controlled by political corporative authority are especially dangerous to the community. The same popular vote that can secure the completion of a railway is also found useful at the proper time in disposing of the stock in a railway company at prices reduced below cost, with a view to reducing taxation. The railway system of the country has been too rapidly extended. It has opened territory to settlement that is not yet needed for production. No good to the whole country is likely to flow from any further construction of railways at present. The population is too widely spread. It costs too much to collect the produce of the country. It costs too much to operate them. Increase the business of the roads now in existence and you necessarily reduce freight tariffs. Large margins naturally induce corrupt practices. Emigration will not be lessened by the non-extension of railroad lines, but will concentrate on roads now built, and a more productive transportation business will necessarily result, with a consequent reduction of rates.

Mr. Greene closed his speech by alluding to the late speech of Mr. Abbott, to the Boston Grangers, in which the Order is alone recognized as representing the farmers. He thought the farmers' clubs had not received sufficient credit for what they had done. The speech was full of thought, of which this synopsis is but a poor exponent.

Muscatine County (Ia.) Farmers' Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Sept. 6.—One of the most earnest and enthusiastic meetings ever held in our Court-House assembled agreeable to notice to nominate a county ticket in favor of the industrial reform movement. There was no mistake in the feelings manifested by those who came together to take measures for the relief of the tax-burthened people.

The meeting was called to order by J. F. Gurley, Chairman of the County Central Committee, and on motion, the Hon. J. P. Ament, Mayor of the city, was nominated and elected Chairman, and T. Holcomb and Dr. Ross, of Wilton, was nominated as Secretaries.

The Committee on Resolutions was appointed, who reported the following, which was unanimously adopted as the sense of the meeting:

The people of Muscatine County, in common with the people of the whole State, having passed a long and thorough apprenticeship under expensive masters, and feeling that they are now qualified to take care of themselves, do resolve that, in the corrupt Tammany steal, the Credit Mobilier fraud, the Congressional salary swindle, and official embezzlements, and the hundreds of other combinations, steals, frauds, and swindles by which Democratic and Republican Legislators, Congressmen, and office-holders have enriched themselves, defrauded the country, and impoverished the people, we find the necessity of independent action, and the importance of united effort, and we cordially invite all men of whatever calling, business, trade, or vocation, regardless of past political views, to join us in removing the evils that so seriously affect us all.

Resolved, That in calling ourselves anti-monopolists, we feel and declare no hostility to honestly-conducted cooperations and their enterprises, but we do demand that the labor of the masses shall receive equal protection and benefits from the Government with the capital of the rich.

Resolved, That we cordially welcome to Iowa, and will zealously favor every enterprise having for its purpose the development of our State and the promotion of its industries, and we hereby pledge ourselves to assist in protecting every such enterprise in all the rights, immunity and freedom from taxation enjoyed by the laboring classes of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the property of all corporations should be assessed by the same officers and taxed at the same rates as individuals.

Resolved, That our State Legislature should by law fix the maximum rates of freights to be charged by the railroads of the State, leaving them free to compete below these rates.

Resolved, That in the present dishonest practice of watering railroad stock, and of dividing the business of the roads with fast dispatch companies, innocent stockholders are cheated of their proper dividends, while the people are oppressed with exorbitant freights, and we demand in the interest of honest capital seeking investments in our country, as well as for the protection of the people, that all operations of railroad corporations, so violating the principles of honest and fair dealing, be provided for by such legislation as will promptly and effectually punish the parties guilty of the same.

Resolved, That, it being published in the Burlington *Hawkeye*, a Republican paper of high standing, that all the Republican State Senators holding over are pledged to oppose the taxing of railroad property as other property is taken, and are also opposed to the just regulation of freights by statute, we therefore appeal to our fellow-citizens to join us in sending to the Legislature men who will be independent of all political affiliation or confidences with Senators so determined to defeat the wishes of the people.

Resolved, That in expending upon the cellar-walls of the new State-House the hundreds of thousands of dollars, which should have been sufficient for the entire present needs of our State Government, at Des Moines we see an example of legislative extravagance and disregard of the wishes of the people, which merits our severest condemnation.

Resolved—That he is a good paymaster who pays when the work is done, and we regard it as a political abomination that the 366 new Congressmen-elect should now and since March last be drawing $625 a month from the public Treasury long before Congress sits, before they are sworn in, and before they know whether they will be sworn in at all; and we favor the certain repeal of the salary-grab statute and back-pay iniquity, and the ignominious dismissal from public life of every man who dares to accept of the extraordinary provisions of these infamous measures.

Resolved, That the proclamation now daily published of Congressional back-pay thieves soon to address the people of Iowa upon their political duties is an insult to any honest citizen, and should be resented as such that believe that when a man steals he is a thief, and, as a majority of the politicians of both parties steal; therefore,

Resolved, That we are tired of being plundered, and that it is a good time for thieves to stand from under.

Resolved, that in our present organized endeavor to better the condition of the people and of the country we ask no man to forget or forego any cherished political sentiments, and only demand that he be true to the laboring interests of the Country, as an enemy of all class-legislation, opposed to giving monopolies any rights or immunities not equally enjoyed by the people, and an unrelenting foe to the political corruption now threatening the moral overthrow of our nation.

On motion of Samuel Sennett, the following resolutions were added to the above:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Constitutional limit to taxation, and a more just and equitable system of levying the general tax for revenue.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Senator: G. H. Woods, Republican, of Lake township, was declared the choice of the Convention, and J. F. Gurley, Republican, and F. A. J. Gray, Democrat, were chosen as the candidates for Representatives.

The remaining county offices were generally filled by acclamation, and were about evenly divided as to the political standing of the parties.

The meeting throughout was characterized by the best of feeling, and the people for the first time had an opportunity of choosing their own candidates without the usual intriguing that has been so general of late. There is no trouble in electing the ticket presented, and inaugurating a thorough reform.

Rock Island County (Ill.) Anti-Monopolists' Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Sept. 6.—The Farmers' Anti-Monopoly Convention, held here to-day, was the largest and most harmonious County Convention ever held in this county, and was composed of the most able and intelligent farmers in the county, the antecedents of at least two-thirds of them being Republican. The following is the platform, unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In accordance with the spirit of our form of constitutional popular government, the political power inherent in the people is intended to constitute a bulwark against encroachment by any one class of citizens upon the rights of any other or all others, and, in the enactment of laws for the government of the whole, this power can only be legitimately used for the framing of just and equal laws as will bear alike upon all classes and individuals.

WHEREAS, This political power of such inestimable value has been perverted from its just and proper ends and objects, and prostituted to subserve the selfish ends of designing men by the enactment of unjust and unequal laws, tending to the exclusive benefit of one class of citizens to the detriment and at the expense of all others, through many forms of legalized extortion, therefore,

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the arousing of the farmers and workingmen to a clear and proper comprehension of their just rights.

Resolved, That under our form of Government, the power must forever remain with the people; hence individuals and corporations can only be possessed of delegated powers for specific purposes, namely: the promotion of the interests used for purposes other than those promotive of the general good of all, which can and ought to be recalled at the will of the sovereign people.

Resolved, That we take our stand on the principles of equal rights and exact justice for all, and exclusive privileges to none.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all forms of monopoly as an outrage and an offense against the masses of the people.

Resolved, That we are opposed to every form of thieving by which the farmers and laboring classes are robbed of the legitimate fruits of their labor.

Resolved, That we are in favor of controlling by law the railroad corporations of our State.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations, and believe that the public domain should be held sacred for actual settlers. We are in favor of a law by which every honorably discharged soldier or his heirs may use such discharges in any Government land-office in full payment for a quarter section of unoccupied public lands.

Resolved, That we are in favor of such modification of our banking system as will extend its benefits to the whole people, and thus destroy a monopoly now enjoyed by a favored few.

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of the back-salary law, and the return to the United States Treasury of all monies received thereunder by members of Congress, and also a repeal of the law increasing salaries, and the fixing of a lower and more reasonable compensation for public officers.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a true system of civil service reform, making honesty and capacity the only test for official position.

Resolved, That the rapid increase of our ordinary expense and the constantly growing burdens of taxation which are pressing us down indicate a want of care and economy in the management of our County affairs and demand investigation, retrenchment, and reform.

Resolved, That we invite all persons to co-operate with us who are opposed to monopolies and in favor of equal justice to all in the election of men to office who we know to be honest and competent.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue only.

The candidates unanimously nominated are: Wm. R. M. Grenell, for Judge; H. B. Legnat, for Clerk; S. R. Porter, for Treasurer; Charles Machis, for Superintendent. All of whom were formerly Republican except Mr. Grenell.

It is believed that the ticket will be elected by more than 1,000 majority. The farmers and workingmen are nearly unanimous for it.

Grundy County Farmers' Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Sept. 6.—The Farmers' Convention has this day made its nominations. Twelve towns were represented, sending 25 delegates. A resolution was carried admitting none as delegates who were not members of the Township Club. This excluded two delegates who were sent by a convention of farmers but who had not joined the organization, although one of the delegates thus sent was Vice-President of the organization.

A resolution was offered that no person should be a candidate who had been chosen to represent either of the present political parties; but as thirteen of the twenty-five delegates had been instructed to vote for the Republican nominee for Treasurer, the resolution was tabled. The vote for County Judge resulted as follows: Lewis P. Lott, 14; Hon. J. N. Reiding, 10, and Hon. S. W. Harris, 1. Of these both Lott and Reading are Republicans, and Reading is the nominee of the Republicans.

For County Clerk, Otis Baker, Secretary of the Farmers' County Organization received 13 votes; S. B. Thomas, the nominee on the Republican ticket, 9; and A. J. Trim, 3. Both Baker and Thomas are Republicans.

For County Treasurer, John Anderson, the nominee of the Republicans, received 18 votes; John Weldon, 5, and J. Bain, 7. Both Anderson and Weldon are Republicans.

For School Superintendent, R. K. Slosson received the unanimous vote. He is also a Republican.

The nominees are Republicans, and the highest vote cast for one who is a Democrat is seven. Of the nominees, Lott has been a merchant, and is now a Justice of the Peace. Anderson also has been a merchant, and is now the County Treasurer. Baker and Slosson are farmers.

The Democrats feel injured by this nomination, as it was evident that the Republicans had labored to get the entire control. Whether the Democrats will call a Convention and put up a ticket is not decided.

Marshall County (Ill.) Anti-Monopolists' Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LACON, Ill., Sept. 6.—The farmers of Marshall County held a meeting of their Anti-Monopoly Association at Lacon, on the the 28th of June, and then resolved to give their active co-operation to the reforms which are now so needed, and also to put a stop to the plunderings of office-holders, which have become so great that the very foundation of our representative system is seriously threatened. To-day the several towns in Marshall County met at the Court-house in Lacon, promptly at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of putting into nomination candidates to be supported at the fall elections. At an early hour the delegates began to come in from every town in the county, and it was the general remark upon the street that these were farmers and men who had never before taken any active part in the politics of the country. Very soon prominent Republicans were greatly interested in the farmer, and trying to make him believe that the party which had done him wrong was the party to do him right, and would save him. The farmer failed to see the strength of this argument, and went in his way resolved to cut loose and form a new organization, preferring to trust the new rather than the old.

E. G. Green, President of the farmers' Anti-Monopoly party of Marshall County, acted as Chairman. E. P. Green and E. K. Brown acted as Secretaries.

The Chairman then appointed the following Committee on Credentials: John P. Faris, T. J. Thompson, F. S. Becker, Hiram Myers, G. W. Mead. The Committee reported every town in the County represented with a full delegation. The Chairman then appointed a Committee upon Resolutions, consisting of Messrs. Becke, Cognie, Adams, and Stevens, who reported as follows:

WHEREAS, We behold the open, high-handed, and glaring corruption of the servants of the people in building up corrupt corporations, in squandering bonds in Credit Mobilier forms, in robbing the Treasury of its funds to increase their own salaries; therefore,

Resolved, That we will not support any man who is not in full sympathy with the Anti-Monopoly movement, and that candidates must be men of integrity, with no entangling alliances that can in any way turn them from the paths of duty to the whole body politic.

Resolved, That the doctrine of vested rights under which railroads claim exemption from legislative control, belongs to a past age and despotic rule, and cannot exist without infringing on the rights of the people.

Resolved, That we will act as a party, separate from all existing parties, and that we will labor in favor of anti-monopoly and against the centralization of power in the hands of the few at the expense of the many.

Be it further resolved, That we are in favor of the resolution adopted by the Republican Convention as far as it goes, that the voting of back-pay by members of Congress to themselves was wrong in principle and dangerous in its tendencies, but we say that the President was guilty of sanctioning this gross wrong, violating the high trust the people placed in his keeping in not vetoing the whole bill, and that he is the most corrupt of all salary-grabbers.

The resolutions were most enthusiastically and unanimously adopted.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a ticket, with the following result: County Judge, Thomas Judd; County Clerk, James T. Jones; Superintendent of Schools, Henry Long; County Treasurer, Capt. Henry Fisher.

The whole of the proceedings of this Convention were marked with dignity, good order, and unanimity. The ticket nominated here to-day is unexceptionably strong, ignoring all former parties, and commands the confidence of every one. Those best informed say that it will win. This is the largest convention ever held here. The delegates mostly were formerly Republicans who have heretofore acted with that party.

DeKalb County (Ill.) Farmers' Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DEKALB, Sept. 6.—The DeKalb County Farmers had a very enthusiastic convention here to-day. The Hon. J. M. Curry was chosen Chairman, Ed Leach Secretary, and V. Hix Assistant Secretary. The nominations for county officers are: For Judge, W. W. Sedgwick; Treasurer, Robert Hampton; Superintendent of Schools, H. P. Hall; Clerk, C. Conrad.

The Livingston County Farmers' platform was unanimously adopted as the sentiment of the Convention. The proceedings were very harmonious, and the speeches strongly denounced monopoly, corruption, and thieving in every form.

The California Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Figures this morning, with eight precincts to hear from, show that the Anti-Monopoly Legislative ticket is now 1,275 ahead; and it is believed that the entire Peoples' Legislative ticket is elected, Roach (Democrat) ran close with Bartlett.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Interior returns indicate the election of the Independent Senators in Los Angeles, Tulare, Santa Clara, Alameda, Sacramento, Tolono, and Placer. There is a good prospect of the election of Bartlett and Halladee, Independents, of this city. Several hold-over Republicans will probably vote for Bartlett. His strength in the Senate will probably be from 12 to 15 votes. Booth has 30 votes in the Lower House, with the probability that he will get 4 more. The prospects are that he may have 45 or 50 votes at the beginning on joint ballot. This result may be varied by the official count in this city, for the contest between Roach, Democrat, and Bartlett, Independent, is still close. The count will not be completed before Monday. Otis, Independent, for Mayor, is undoubtedly elected.

Texas Democratic State Convention.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 6.—On the fifth ballot, yesterday, in the Democratic Convention, for a candidate for Governor, Mr. Richard Coke, of Waco, received 659 votes—more than two-thirds. When the vote was announced, Col. Hubbard, the only opponent of Coke in the last ballot, moved that his nomination be declared unanimous. The motion passed unanimously amid the wildest excitement. Judge Coke, in a short speech, thanked the Convention for the honor. Col. Charles Stewart, of Houston, moved that Hon. R. B. Hubbard be declared the unanimous choice of the Convention for Lieutenant-Governor. Col. John Henry Brown, in a short speech, withdrew his name as candidate, and seconded the unanimous nomination of Hubbard. He was followed by the other aspirants, Col. Finley, W. H. King, and L. J. Gore. Col. Hubbard was then declared the unanimous choice of the Convention. Stephen H. Darden, of Lockport, was unanimously declared the choice of the Convention for Comptroller.

The Convention remained in session until 2 a. m. The following nominations complete the State ticket: Maj. A. J. Dorn, of Bonham, Treasurer; J. J. Gross, of New Braunfels, Commissioner of Land-Office; O. N. Hollingsworth, of Hayes County, Superintendent of Education; the Hon. John Ireland, of Seguin, was unanimously elected Chairman of the State Educational Committee.

The report of the Committee on Platform was received and unanimously adopted.

The following are the leading points: After the usual preliminaries the Convention congratulate the people of Texas on the repeal of many of the odious, oppressive acts passed by the Radical Legislature,—among others, the Militia law, the Police bill, the Enabling act, the Registration and Election acts, the act relating to public schools, whereby public officers were allowed to speculate in school books, school furniture, etc., and furnished high salaries to a useless number of officers. They proclaim that when the Democratic party comes into power it will administer the Government in the interest and for the benefit of the white people, and not of a party; and, however much they have been provoked to hostile and retaliatory temptation by the outrages committed on them by the Radical Legislature and State Government, it will be a part of their great mission to rise superior to their just resentments, and administer the Government in such manner that every citizen, of whatever politics, religion, nationality, or color, shall feel he is, really and practically, safe in his life, liberty, and property.

That the Democratic party affirms the past opinions and policy it has ever pursued; that it is the bounden duty of the State to maintain an efficient system of free common schools, and insure the means of common education to every child in the State, and that every adopted citizen may enter into the spirit of perfect freedom of action in matters of conscience.

The Democracy of Texas declare it to be their firm conviction that legal interference with the merely social habits of any class of citizens, native or of foreign birth, is contrary to sound policy, to genuine Democracy, and to the enlightened spirit of the age. They favor the calling of a constitutional convention by the next Legislature.

The Democracy of Texas adheres to their past policy of developing the material resources of the State, and favoring the interests of the people by encouraging the construction of railroads; that to this end, to encourage the investment of capital in such enterprises, will favor the granting of liberal charters to companies able to build such railroads, and of donating to such companies alternate sections of the vacant lands under proper restrictions, and with such provisions of law as will protect the people against oppression and unreasonable exactions, until each section of the State has its equal proportion of roads; but are opposed to granting money subsidies, by the State, to secure the building of railroads, as unequal in the distribution of burdens and benefits, and unjust in principle.

This Convention denounces as false and slanderous the imputation sought to be attached to the State of Texas by her enemies that she contemplates the repudiation of any of her just and legal liabilities. The situation and suffering of our friends and their families are deplorable, and demand our sincere sympathy, and that the most earnest exertions of the Democratic party will be used to secure their speedy and adequate protection in the future, believing this to be paramount to all other duties.

The report of the Committee is signed by John H. Reagan, Chairman, and the other members.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deprecate the action of the Democratic members of Congress in co-operating with the Republican majority and President Grant in the passage of the back-pay bill, and we heartily concur in the following resolutions passed by the Ohio Democracy in their recent Convention, to wit: "*Resolved*, That the action of the President in setting up by bayonets a government in Louisiana not chosen by her people and having no title whatever to rule over them was a flagrant violation of her rights and of the Federal Constitution, and further that we deeply and sincerely sympathize with the people of Louisiana in their misfortune and the outrage perpetrated on them."

Linn County (Ia.) Republican Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 6.—The County Republican Convention meets at Marion to-day. No particulars have been received yet. It was expected there would be warm times, as this city and Marion are fighting on the county-seat question.

Cuyahoga County (O.) Republican Nominations.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—The Republican County Convention to-day nominated the following ticket: Senators, William Bingham, H. W. Curtiss; Representatives, O. J. Hodge, J. Ferhenbatch, J. M. Cooley, H. M. Chapman, C. H. Babcock; Judge of Common Pleas, Darius Cadwell; Auditor, W. S. Jones; Treasurer, F. W. Pelton; Recorder, E. H. Bohm; Prosecuting Attorney, William Robinson; Coroner, T. Clark Miller.

Howard County (Ia.) Republican Nominations.

McGREGOR, Sept. 6.—The Republican Convention held at Cresco last night nominated the following parties: Treasurer, M. M. Mann; Auditor, W. W. White; Sheriff, C. B. Ashley; Representative, J. F. Barthwick; Supervisors, Wm. Woodward and S. Radford; School Superintendent, O. E. Hoyt; Surveyor, E. B. Barber; Coroner, J. W. Reed.

UTAH.

Advices from the Yale College Expedition—Brigham Young Experiences an Unpleasant Episode—An Attendant Fatally Burned.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 6.—A portion of the Yale College and Scientific Expedition has arrived here from Wyoming Territory. They will examine the leading mining districts. The party had a prolonged and severe combat with a grizzly bear in the Utah Mountains. After many a narrow escape and serious injury to the guide, the bear was finally killed.

Brigham Young's party returned to-day from Soda Springs, Idaho, improved in health.

Charles W. Morrill, while administering a vapor bath to Brigham Young yesterday, was fatally injured by the explosion of a lamp by inhaling the fire. He was dreadfully burned, the skin dropping off. The patient broke away, and jumped nude through a window to the ground, being slightly injured.

The city police gathered $1,000 in a raid on the gamblers yesterday. Bloodshed is expected, as the informer was a gambler.

OSHKOSH.

A Girl Completely Scalped by Being Caught Up by Shafting—Fatal Fall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 6.—A horrible accident occurred in the lumber and shingle mill of Buckstaff Bros. & Chase, which resulted in the complete scalping of a young lady, tearing out every hair of her head. The unfortunate girl, named Lena Grimming, was employed in packing shingles, when the knuckle on a shaft above her caught her hair, which wound around the shaft, lifting her up to the ceiling, where the entire scalp was torn off, following a line of her hair. The flesh was taken with it, leaving the cranium in some places bare. She fell to the floor, got up and walked to the office, where she got into a buggy and was driven home. She cannot recover.

A carpenter named Louis Bogardus fell from a scaffold this morning, striking his breast upon a large stone, killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and family.

FAIRS.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 6.—The following premiums were awarded at the State Fair:

Brood mare colt, H. H. Pettit, Plattsmouth, Cass County, $20.

Lot 6, mare, 4 years old and under 5—J. S. Cook, Lincoln, $20. Lot 5, management of horses by lady—Mrs. J. J. Cook, Lincoln, $20. Lot 10, stallion sweepstakes—P. B. Shephard, Lincoln, $20. Lot 3, single carriage horse—A. G. Hastings, Lincoln, $20. Lot 5, Brood mare and colt, Thomas G. Smith, Solon, Ottoe County, $20. Lot 2, stallion, 3 years old, and mules 4 years old, same. Stallion, 3 years and mules 4 years old, J. W. Hollingshed, Pawnee City, $20. Lot 5, mare 2 and mules 3 years old—M. E. Powell, Elwood, Cass County, $20. Lot 6, management of horse in saddle by Misses under 16 years—Miss Johnson, Ashland, Saunders County, $10. Lot 10, stallion 2 years and under 3 years old—P. H. Killet, Waterloo, $20. Lot 6, stallion with three colts—Joseph Bishop, Lincoln, $50. Lot 8, stallion 2 years old and under three—J. S. Gasget, Lincoln, $20. Lot 3, management of horses in saddle by lady over 16—Miss M. J. Mettres, Plattsmouth, Cass County, $15 and plate. Lot 10, first premium management of horse in saddle by lady over 16—Mollie Sage, Plattsmouth; second premium, $10 and plate. Lot 10, stallion 5 years and over—R. Anderson, Falls City, $20. Lot 6, stallion 5 years old and over—J. F. Jinney, Nebraska City, $20. Lot 5, one roadster horse—L. R. Moore, $20. Lot 5, pair of draft horses—James Warden, Nebraska City, $20.

IOWA STATE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 6.—The twentieth Iowa State Fair opens in this city on Monday next. The entries up to date number over 1,700, and will probably reach 3,000 by Tuesday. The city is rapidly filling up with visitors. The usual crowd of monte men and other gamblers are coming in full force.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Jno. W. Johnson was held to-day for trial on a charge of attempting to obtain money from P. & F. Corbin, by presenting them with a letter purporting to be signed by Fahnestock & Murray, of Pittsburgh.

The meeting of the American Public Health Association is changed from Providence in September, to this city Nov. 11.

The new Jewish Temple, over which the Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, has been called to preside, will be consecrated on Friday next.

Eight men have been arrested in Brooklyn, charged with being engaged in a fight in which Christian Wolfert was killed, and four have been arrested in Jersey City for fatally beating Joseph Dorsachal.

The late Williamsburgh horror is now explained. Mrs. Merrigan is reported to have confessed to the police of Williamsburgh that she murdered Mrs. Hammill on Wednesday evening last. The money in possession of Mrs. Hammill was the motive. After perpetrating the deed the body was placed under a bed, and remained there all Thursday evening. Mrs. Merrigan confesses that on that evening she set fire to the room in which the body was subsequently discovered, naked and scorched.

Capt. Kennedy has found Mrs. Irving, wife of John T. Irving, the self-confessed murderer of Nathan. The police are reticent, and merely admit that they have Irving's wife under surveillance.

Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish giant, was arraigned in the Quarter Session to-day on a charge of entering a house in the night time with intent to kill, Henry J. Clark being the complainant. Prisoner was acquitted of the charge. He was not released, however, as there is another charge pending against him.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Charles A. Lamont, the broker found in front of his house this morning with his neck broken, rendered a verdict of accidental death, the evidence going to show that he fell out of the window was accidental.

The Late Storm at the East.

HALIFAX, Sept. 6.—Additional particulars of the recent disastrous storm on this coast have come to hand. It is estimated that thirty vessels with all hands were lost in North Bay alone. Of this number the names of only three American schooners have been ascertained—the Guiding Star, Charles C. Doane, and Carry E. Rich.

The loss of property on shore is immense. In Cape Breton, those farmers who have lost their barns will have difficulty in saving their crops. It is feared there will be starvation among the fishermen, and it is probable that even among the farmers who sustained heavy losses by the gale there will be suffering. The country will not get over it for years.

On the Nova Scotia side of the Strait of Canso, all the wharves between Port Mulgrave and Sand Point are carried away. About 600 barrels of mackerel were lost off the wharves at Port Mulgrave.

From Riviere Bourgeoise two fishing-vessels were lost, with all hands.

Schooner Bonnie Jean and an American schooner were lost on the north side of Prince Edward's Island, with all hands.

Fires.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 6.—A large barn, owned by Frank Rush, a large cattle dealer, was burned here last night. The fire broke out about 11 o'clock, and before the Fire Department could get to work it was too far gone to be saved; but they kept it from spreading to the adjoining buildings. The loss was about $1,000; insured for $500. The horses and carriages were saved. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 6.—Yesterday afternoon some children, playing in the barn of John Hazard, about four miles from the city, set it on fire, and a little boy 4 years old, son of Mr. Hazard, perished in the flames.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—Palmer, Newton & Co.'s salamander fire-brick works, in the north part of this city, were totally destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, about $50,000.

Mr. Motley's Health.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A London letter says that Mr. Motley's convalescence continues to show none but favorable symptoms. He has returned to London from his visit to Leveson Gower, who left nothing undone to make his guest's stay delightful. Lord and Lady Granville were of the party. When Mr. Motley quitted town he was still so weak that he had to be carried to his carriage. He goes to Norworth Castle, in Cumberland, on a visit to Mr. Howard, the brother of the Earl of Carlisle. His family is accompanying him. His physician says that he may make the journey, which is some seven hours by rail, without risk, and the railway authorities have placed a carriage at his disposal. From Norworth Castle Mr. Motley will go to Scotland, visiting Sir William Sterling Maxwell, at Keir, and perhaps accepting some other invitations.

Ku-Klux Raids in Indiana.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 6.—A negro, who had located himself in Jefferson Township, Adams County, about twenty miles from here, was Ku-Kluxed a few nights since. He had settled there but a week or so ago, and had just completed his home and moved in. A large number of men visited his house, drove the negro out, and then razed the house to the ground, and threatened his life if he returned. The parties engaged in this outrage are unknown.

The barn of Nicholas Burger, in Adams County, was burned day before yesterday, together with the contents, consisting of a large quantity of grain, hay, and agricultural implements. The fire was the work of an incendiary. An attempt was also made to fire his residence, which was only partly successful. The total loss is estimated at $2,000, without insurance.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—In the session of the Cortes, to-day, Senor Castelar further demanded, as conditions upon which he would accept office, that he be empowered to increase the army, purchase 500,000 rifles, organize the militia, and impose a forced loan, if furnished means by which he can obtain 500,000,000 reals to meet the expenses of the war against the Carlists and Intransigente Insurgents. He also demanded authority to suspend the constitutional guarantees and deprive the Ayuntamientos of the powers they now exercise when, in his judgment, such measures become necessary. The Cortes unanimously voted to confer all the powers demanded.

The Deputies from the Island of Porto Rico, with the exception of Senor Corchedo, support the candidacy of Castelar for the Presidency.

Senor Martos has arrived in Madrid.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A special dispatch from Biarritz states that Marshal Serrano left here on Thursday for Madrid.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Sept. 6.—News from Monterey continues to indicate probable outbreak in that city in consequence of a contest for the election of a Governor for the State of Neuva Leon. Gen. Garcia Ayala having received a majority of the popular vote over either of his competitors, his friends are sanguine of his success in the Legislature, upon which the choice now devolves. The present State Government bitterly opposes Gen. Ayala, and has organized a military force, which is guarding the palace, and several chiefs of the revolution of last year, who are in sympathy with the State authorities, have reached Monterey, and have taken up their quarters there. The Federal Government, which is supposed to favor Gen. Garcia Ayala, has ordered several companies of cavalry from San Luis Potosi to Monterey, and their arrival is daily looked for.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Times* says: The trial of M. Rane will not take place until after the case of Marshal Bazaine is disposed of. It is also said, in the same dispatch, that a letter, purporting to be from the Duc de Broglie to an English diplomatist giving his reasons for the overthrow of M. Thiers, which was lately published in a New York journal, is apocryphal.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The statement which recently appeared in the American newspapers, that Germany intends purchasing Lower California from Mexico, is without foundation.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—It is stated upon authority, that the Suez Canal Company are levying dues upon vessels passing through the canal below the limit fixed by the Sultan.

DUBUQUE.

Stock-Car Burned—Runaway Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Sept. 6.—A car-load of valuable stock, belonging to the Monks of Milleray, of this county, on their way to the State Fair, was badly burned yesterday on the Southwestern Railroad. The loss will be several thousand dollars.

Mr. Alden, proprietor of the spice-mills, of this city, was badly hurt yesterday by the running away of a horse he was driving, and this afternoon his son, aged 14 years of age, was almost killed by the same horse running away.

WASHINGTON.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Assistant Secretary Sawyer leaves here to-night for New York on Government business.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day: T. M. McClanahan, Marx Moses, David Story, and Robert Francis, Storekeepers for the Fifth District of Illinois; Samuel Dimen, Gauger for the Fifth District Illinois.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP.

It is said that, anticipating the resignation of Gov. Cooke, the President has tendered that position to Edward Beale, a native of Washington, who is known in connection with the construction of wagon-roads in California.

DEFAULTING TAX-COLLECTOR.

Charles S. Ramsburg, Deputy Collector of Taxes for the District of Columbia, was arrested to-day on information by Collector Slater, charging him with receiving money on account of taxes in Georgetown, for which he has failed to account. It is supposed that the defalcation will be from $10,000 to $15,000. He admits that he collected the money, and gave as an excuse that he had used it in order to relieve himself from pecuniary business embarrassment, and with the expectation of being able to replace it.

A COSTLY WAR.

Mr. Dyer, of the Indian Peace Commission, who is here, says that, in the recent war with the Modocs, our soldiers only killed four Modocs, while the Modocs killed two soldiers for each Modoc engaged in the war.

CALIFORNIA.

Prize-Fighter Killed—The Sutter County Mine Disaster—Fatal Affray.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—William Dwyer, the well-known prize-fighter, was stabbed and killed last night by John Harrington. The men fought in a saloon in Jackson street. The proprietor drove them out, and they had reached the door when Harrington plunged a dirk into Dwyer's breast.

The men who were suffocated with foul air in Lincoln mine, in Sutter County, were John Collier, J. Frazer, W. Combs, J. Bath, Dennis Lynch, N. A. Rule, two Austrians, and three Italians, unknown. Three escaped. The sick are not expected to live. The bodies cannot be reached this morning on account of the bad air.

An affray occurred last night at Truckee between the gamblers Andy F. Rigate and Jack White. Six shots were exchanged, and each man received three shots. Both are dead.

The Cigar Makers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—In the meeting of the Cigar-makers' International Union to-day, the acts of the President during the past year were recommended for approval by the Standing Committee and a lengthy discussion took place concerning some of the decisions which had been given. The report was finally adopted entire.

The following officers were elected: President, William C. Canon, Cleveland, O.; Vice Presidents, Joseph Bokien, St. Louis; Theodore Fitzgerald, Rochester, N. Y.; Secretary, Ed. J. Cox, Binghamton, N. Y.

Loss of Life Resulting from Carelessness and Neglect.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 6.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the three men killed yesterday by the falling of a wall of the new central engine-house, at Grand Trunk Junction, to-day returned a verdict that the deceased were killed through the carelessness and neglect of Sidney C. Chase, superintendent of the work, in going away and leaving F. C. Goodell in charge, who was not competent.

Suicide.

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—Edward Moore, who was arrested at Owasso, Mich., on the 11th ult., charged with poisoning his mother-in-law, Mrs. Wurtemburg, causing her death, committed suicide at the county jail, at Corunna, last night.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6.—Charles M. Veach, a well-known citizen of Jeffersonville, committed suicide last night by taking laudanum. He wrote a letter to a friend before death, giving family troubles and poverty as the reason for the act.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Arrived, steamship Main, from Bremen.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The steamship Great Eastern is expected to return to Sheerness on the 16th of this month.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—The steamships Algeria and Alabama, from New York, have arrived out.

CARDIFF, Sept. 6.—Arrived, steamer Pocahontas, from New York.

St. Louis Items.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 6.—The death-rate this week was 185, of which 6 were by cholera, and 45 by cholera infantum.

The motion for a new trial in the Elliott-Clark social evil case, was made in the Court of Criminal Correction and overruled by Judge Colvin. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—Mrs. Duncan, who was shot by her husband on Thursday morning, died last night.

Shooting Affray at a Fair.

STURGEON, Mo., Sept. 6.—Immediately after the close of the exhibition at the fair here to-day an altercation took place between John W. Hall and Joseph Wright, in which Hall was instantly killed by a pistol ball through the heart. Both drunk. Wright came recently from Kentucky, where it is said he killed a man. He mounted his horse after the shooting and escaped to the woods. He was pursued by a posse of citizens.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Sept. 6.—Thomas Wright, a brakeman on the Illinois Central Railroad, was killed at the freight depot here to-night, while switching cars. One of his feet got fast in a frog, and before he could extricate himself a car ran over him, crushing his skull, breaking his left arm, and almost severing his head from his body. The Coroner's verdict says no one was to blame.

Killed by Falling Earth.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Sept. 6.—Martin Bunch, a laborer on the Southern Illinois Insane Asylum, at Anna, was killed to-day by an embankment caving in while he was digging a ditch for the reception of drain pipe to the institution.

Oriental Expedition.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Prof. James [illegible] Seminary, and Chief of the Topographical Corps, is organizing an expedition for [illegible] Syria, [illegible] Minor, and Palestine, which will start about [illegible]. A large staff of engineers, scientists, and [illegible] will accompany him, as also a limited [illegible] party of tourists.

THE COURTS.

Live Stock Suits Brought by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

An Action, Almost Every Count of Which Claims $500,000 Damages.

A Variety of Business Done in the Courts Saturday.

The following is a summary of the declaration in the suit commenced in the United States Circuit Court, The Pennsylvania Railroad Company v. John B. Sherman, Archibald M. Allerton, and Samuel W. Allerton; for breach of covenant: That on the 14th April, 1864, the plaintiffs and Joseph McPherson, since deceased, entered into an agreement, to which the defendants were also parties, by which plaintiff leased to the defendants certain lands near East Liberty, Allegheny County, Pa., the buildings and improvements thereon, erected for live-stock purposes, and the grounds on which a certain hotel was erected; the defendants covenanting amongst other things that they would, in good faith, use their influence, personally and officially, to secure all live stock in the West to pass over plaintiff's railroad and its Western connections destined for Baltimore and Philadelphia, and a full proportion to all cities east of Philadelphia.

Whereupon, defendants entered into possession of said premises, and continued therein until 8th February, 1870; but during the whole of that time they failed, as plaintiff charges, to comply in good faith with the intent of said agreement, but, on the contrary, in bad faith used their influence to secure the freighting of said stock for other lines, whereby said plaintiff sustained damages to the amount of $500,000.

And, also, for that by reason whereof, and of the violation, by the said defendants, of the said covenant, the rates of freight for the shipment and transportation of live-stock from the City of Chicago, destined to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and to all cities east of Philadelphia, were greatly reduced, and the said plaintiff was thereby compelled to accept and receive, for the carrying and transportation of live-stock over its said railroad and its said Western Railroad connections, a much smaller sum for freight and transportation than it would otherwise have had and received, to wit, the sum of $500,000 less than it would have otherwise, and but for the violation by the said defendants of the said covenant, have had, and received, for such transportation and carrying of said live stock, as aforesaid; and which sum was lost to the said plaintiff, to the damage of the said plaintiff of $500,000.

The second count gives the additional information that the agreement entered into as aforesaid was for the term of ten years, from April 1, 1864; that the property so leased was the East Liberty Stock Yards; that the defendants were engaged in shipping live stock at Chicago, and were in the position to influence trade; and that, in consequence of the business the defendants engaged to bring, but did not, the plaintiffs rented them the premises aforesaid at $10,000 less than they otherwise would have done; to their damage, $60,000.

The third count shows that the rental of said premises was, $5,000 for the first year, $6,000 for the second year, $7,000 for the third year, and $8,000 per year afterwards, and that the defendants by said agreement undertook to receive from the cars of all Western railroads, all live-stock that might be delivered at the said stock-yards, and provide at their own cost sufficient force, and all the other facilities that might be found necessary to unload, reload, feed, water, and take proper care of said stock while in said yards, and would take proper care of said stock while in said yards, and reload said stock into the cars of said plaintiff for shipment eastwardly, and would cleanse properly all cars in which stock might arrive at or be shipped from said stock-yards, provided said cars remained a sufficient time for such purpose, and would take due care of said yards and improvements, all of which they failed to do, to the damage of the plaintiff of $500,000.

And further, that contrary to the provisions of said agreement, the defendants conveyed all their interest therein, without the consent of the plaintiff, to the said Joseph McPherson, deceased, on or about Sept. 5, 1864, whereby the plaintiff has sustained damage to the amount of $500,000.

DIVORCE CASES.

One of the most painful cases of divorce we have ever been called upon to report, appears in a petition filed on Saturday in the Superior Court, namely, Peter and Katharine Kaley. The complainant shows that he married the defendant in October, 1855, by her maiden name of Weittenhiller, at Galena, Daviess County, this State, and lived with her until 1868, when they separated, the defendant having, with great pain and reluctance, and impelled thereto by years of anxious fear of discovery, acknowledged that she was already married, her real husband being one Louis Gusterfelder, of New Orleans, and that she was still the latter's lawful wife. She had borne the complainant several children, of whom two are living; but nevertheless the complainant saw the necessity of their parting, and he gave her brother Sebastian Weittenhiller a farm of 80 acres in Wisconsin, on condition that he should support the unhappy woman in comfort during her life. The defendant gradually lost her health, her mind gave way, and she is now reduced to a state of imbecility. The complainant sold off his business at Galena, brought his children to Chicago, and seeks relief from his miserable marriage by divorce.

Henry Zeis yesterday petitioned the Superior Court for divorce from his wife Josephine, charging her with being the lawful wife of Adam Berg, who is still living in St. Louis, undivorced, and with conduct unbecoming a wife and a lady in company with one Louis Sax, wherefore he considers he has good ground to pray for relief.

GONE WEST.

The widow and heirs of William Morse, who left his family on the best of terms in June, 1856, to emigrate West, and was not heard of until 1868, when he was divorced in Chicago, on Saturday filed a bill in Chancery in the Superior Court, to set aside a conveyance of land purchased and paid for by said Morse, and assigned to one Hannah, legally Ann Ryan. Complainant shows that after William died, Hannah, legally Ann, was found to be in possession of said land, and now is, and the widow prays for her dower, and the children for their shares therein, insisting that Hannah, legally Ann, is a myth, and has no existence, or if she has, that she is to be regarded simply as a trustee.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The village of Hyde Park on Saturday filed the usual formal petition, in the Superior Court, for a jury to assess damages for the widening of Michigan avenue from Sixty-third to Ninety-fifth street.

The City of Chicago filed a similar petition respecting the opening and extending of Elm street.

The village of Hyde Park also filed a similar petition respecting the widening of Wabash avenue, from Sixty-third to Ninety-fifth street.

The same petitioner also petitioned for a jury to assess damages for South Park avenue, from Sixtieth to Ninety-fifth street.

The same petitioner also petitioned for a jury to assess damages for Calumet avenue, from Fifty-first street to Ninety-fifth street.

INJUNCTION.

Isaac N. Hardin on Saturday, obtained an injunction against Joseph Pollak restraining the issuing of a tax deed to the purchaser or his assigns at the sale for State and county taxes for the year 1870, on the 7th inst. of Lot 3, except the north 5 feet, and Lot 4, in Block 25, in the Assessor's Division of the s w ¼ of Sec. 22, 39, 14, assigning in a lengthy and uninteresting bill his reasons therefor.

THE PROFITS OF SOAP.

Charles L. Murphy on Saturday, brought a bill in chancery in the Circuit Court against John Hayes and others, soap-makers, for an accounting, etc., to discover the amount of compensation due to him under an agreement by which he was to receive 7 per cent of the net profits made by the concern, in addition to a salary of $5 per day.

THE COUNTY COURT.

The claim docket in the County Court will be called to-day, Judge Walker having returned after several weeks' absence. The list is a very voluminous one.

Next Monday County Clerk Pollak will apply for judgment against the tax delinquents, whose names fill four large bound volumes.

CRIMINAL COURT NOTES.

Business will commence in the Criminal Court to-day, in earnest; the petit jury will be called, and trials proceeded with.

D. James Leary, the alleged forger, and F. Sheppard, the alleged straw-bailer, will be tried to-day.

The Grand Jury is now in running order, and making good time. Informations will be laid before them on Wednesday.

Thomas D. Ellison was arraigned in the Criminal Court on Saturday, on the charge of larceny of a watch; pleaded not guilty, and was admitted to bail in $1,000, the surety being David Ellison.

BANKRUPTCY.

Richards, Shaw & Winslow, of Chicago, and Bartlett, Beery, Reed & Co., of New York, on Saturday petitioned the District Court, on the bankruptcy side, for the adjudication of Hays & Schell, of Palo, Ill., claiming on various unpaid notes. A rule to show cause, and warrant of seizure, were issued.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Preble, Dean & Co. on Saturday filed affidavit for replevin of one Putnam shaping-machine, with shafts and pulleys, and a variety of lathes and other machinery, valued at $2,250, making Londus B. Walker defendant.

Sigesmund Heidmeyer on Saturday filed affidavit of attachment, in the Circuit Court, against Otto Ward, for the sum of $163 for goods supplied, alleging that the defendant, who has been doing business at No. 57 West Madison street, is concealing himself with intent to hinder his creditors.

John H. Perry yesterday filed affidavit of attachment against James Wilkinson, for $155, due on a promissory note, charging that the defendant is about to depart the State with the intention of having his effects removed.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—8,463—Preble Dean & Co. v. L. B. Walker; affidavit for replevin. 8,464—Sigesmund Heidmeyer v. Otto Word; attachment. 8,465—Isaac N. Hardin v. Joseph Pollak; injunction. 8,466—Appeal. 8,467—Thomas W. Terry et al. v. Thomas H. Knight et al; petition for mechanic's lien. 8,468—Appeal. 8,469—Charles S. Murphy v. John Hayes et al; bill.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,923—Peter v. Katharine Kaley; bill for divorce. 44,924—Frieman & Friedlander v. H. C. Feer; confession of judgment, $1,709.04. 44,925—Henry v. Josephine Zeis; bill for divorce. 44,926—Harriet C. Roberts v. Harriet L. Chapin et al.; bill to confirm title. 44,927—John H. Perry v. James Wilkinson; attachment. 44,928—Appeal. 44,929—M. B. Derrick v. Benjamin P. Hinman; petition to restore title. 44,930—John Covert v. "all whom it may concern;" same. 44,931—John H. Quackenbush v. Thomas and William Phillips and Abraham F. Croskey; assumpsit, $1,500. 44,932—Allan J. Swan v. John B. Young; assumpsit, $1,500. 44,933—Isaac T. Meyer, Samuel Wassermann, and Alvis Feiglestock v. George F. Glaser and Thomas T. Furlong; assumpsit, $600. 44,934—Carlotta F., Charles W., Thomas F. R., and David Morse, v. Hannah Ryan and Albert Crane; bill. 44,935—Petition of Hyde Park village for a jury to assess damages for the widening of Michigan avenue from Sixty-third to Ninety-fifth street. 44,936—Same of the City of Chicago for the opening and widening of Elm street. 44,937—Same of the village of Hyde Park for the opening of Wabash avenue from Sixty-third to Ninety-fifth street. 44,938—Cleveland Co-operative Stone Company v. Jerusha W. and Nathaniel T. Johnston; assumpsit, $800. 44,939—Petition of the village of Hyde Park to assess damages for the South Park avenue from Sixtieth street to Ninety-third street. 44,940—Same for the widening and opening of Calumet avenue from Fifty-sixth street to Ninety-fifth street.

A NICE BOY.

How Tommy Landigan Got Even with His Mother and Sister.

Examples of filial affection are always worthy of emulation, and one must have a heart of stone who is not deeply touched by the tale of Thomas Landigan's love for his maternal ancestor, and the trials and hardships undergone by him to prove that deep-laid affection. Some boys would, in a fit of goodness, split up a cord of wood for their mammas; others would take the baby out to ride while their companions were playing ball; and again others, if they had been educated by anti-monopolists in Bridgeport, would take a basket, trip on a light toe to the railroad, and steal a basketfull of coals. But Thomas is an ingenious youth, and does nothing like other gamins. He is a son of an inventive age, and must concoct an original way of pleasing, and at the same time, surprising Mrs. Landigan. Now, Tommie is but 16 years old, and all indiscretions of his must be attributed to his tender years. There is no doubt he meant well, and therefore his exhibition of affection is none the less touching; but it must be admitted that as a lovist he is not an entire success. Last Friday morning, about 11 o'clock, he came down stairs from his little cot, which is situated under the paternal roof, on whose shingles he hears the pattering of rain (when there is any and he is about), and, pretending to be ugly, asked, in a voice of 16-year-old thunder, why his breakfast was not ready. His sister and his mother, thinking the youth enraged, did their best to soothe him by insinuating that he was a good-for-nothing, lazy boy, and intimating, in tones not to be misunderstood, that he might whistle for his morning repast. This did not appear to please the disconsolate youth, and, pretending that he could not be appeased, he murmured quite audibly concerning the great number of privileges that were forced upon boys in general, and Thomas Landigan in particular, and, by way of a surprise party, he feigned rage, and, frantically clutching his small sister's big wax doll, he twisted the entire head (including the crimson cheeks and straw-colored hair, which wax dolls always have,) entirely off the body, and threw the disjointed pride of his sister's heart on the cold ground. For common boys this would be enough, but not for the subject of this sketch. Still simulating wrath, his eagle eye fell on his mother's favorite vase, a present, when she was married, from a rejected lover, who intended its size should symbolize the space left vacant in his heart. It was the laborious exertion of a very short space of time to raise the vase high in the air, and in the next moment it went dashing through the French-plate window, whose panes were 9 by 8 inches, and manufactured at Pittsburgh, shattering both the vase and the window. But if our hero has any ability, it is as a jig-dancer, and persons who have often seen him perform say the best jig they ever saw him execute was the one he hoed down on his mother's piano, pretending still to be angry. His mother never found out that Thomas had been fooling all the time until Scully fined him $25 and costs Saturday morning.

OUR FIRE-DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We desire space enough in your columns publicly to express our appreciation of the efficiency and discipline of our present Fire-Department, as displayed at the burning of our planing mills and factory, on the evening of the 4th. The difficulties under which the firemen contended were very great, as the fire originated in a large pile of shavings. Our mills and factory were full to overflowing of materials in process of manufacture, and our yards crowded with kiln-dried lumber. Add to this an unaccountable delay in sounding an alarm, and you have all the circumstances favorable for a disastrous conflagration. Yet, notwithstanding all this, and the fact that a roaring, seething mass of flames was pouring from every door and window in our mills before a stream of water was got upon the fire, it was confined to the building in which it originated. Every move of the Department was a move in the right direction, and every stream was directed to the most dangerous and vital points with telling effect. A spirit of implicit confidence in and obedience to the orders of the officers seemed to pervade each and all the men, and good management developed its effect at every point. Viewing the fire, as we did, almost from its start, and watching with intense interest every move and action of the Department, we are pleased to give it as our opinion that they are the right men in the right place.

HOLTSLANDER, RANDALL & DANIELS,
Proprietors Phoenix Planing Mills.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6, 1873.

FOR MAYOR—"OLD HUTCH."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The political "pot is boiling"; on the one side is the Law and Order party, on the other is the Hesing party, whilst between these two are the sensible portions of the community, who care but little for either of these extremes, but wish the City Government run just as a good business man would conduct his own private business, well systemized, and the greatest amount of order and good honest work possible for the least amount of money. To secure this we want a man at the head of our City Government who is a good business man,—prompt, energetic, and who would be fearless in the discharge of his duties,—a man who would regard honesty and qualification as the first requisite for an employe of the city, having no use for "dead-beats" or political "hangers-on"—a man who would care but little for general politics or parties—desiring and laboring for the good of the city—requiring an equivalent for all money paid out of the City Treasury, and would employ men for their ability to serve the city, the same as he would employ men in his own business, rather than from political or other considerations. To this end I would propose for Mayor, "Old Hutch." Yours truly,

W. W. A.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Recently-Completed Northwestern Union Railway.

Grand Excursion Over the Line on Saturday.

A Variety of Interesting Railroad Intelligence.

The citizens of Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, and West Bend, were, on Saturday, given an excursion over the recently completed Northwestern Union Railway to Milwaukee and return. By the construction and operation of this line, the citizens of the flourishing towns named are brought within twenty-nine miles nearer access to Chicago and are given a direct air line connection with Milwaukee. The line is owned and wholly controlled by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and will be operated as an extension of its Milwaukee Division.

Originally the line was an entirely local conception. It was chartered under the title of the Milwaukee & Northwestern Railway Company, with the right to construct a railway from Milwaukee through West Bend and Fond du Lac, north to a point on Lake Superior, if able and desirable. Under this charter a company was organized in June 1871, engineers were set to work locating the line, and some little grading was done before the Company's reduced finances brought the work to a stand-still. At this time the threatened construction of the Milwaukee & Northern Railway, from Milwaukee to Green Bay, suggested to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway the expediency of protecting its interests in that direction by securing a shorter than its existing route to Chicago. The projected Air Line met its necessity. Negotiations for its control were entered into, and in the spring of 1872 a lease was effected, under the operation of which the Northwestern Company immediately began the construction of the line. On behalf of the Fond du Lac Company, which had been rechristened the Northwestern Union Railway Company, The Hon. C. J. L. Meyer, its President, conducted the negotiations for the lease. The separate organization is maintained, with Mr. Meyer at its head, who, by the way, is proprietor of the largest sash and door manufactory in the United States, and has also embarked in the iron business by getting into working order a charcoal iron furnace at Fond du Lac.

By the terms of the contract, the completion of the line during 1872 was calculated upon. This expectation was in a fair way of being realized when the disastrous epizootic disabled the horses along the route and demoralized the men. The subsequent intensely cold weather also retarded, and eventually stopped the work, which was resumed early this year, and urged to completion at an enormous outlay for right of way, depot ground, and the other necessary adjuncts of a first-class railway. However, these desiderata have all been secured, and it is doubtful whether a new Western line has ever been placed in a better condition before being thrown open for business.

No sooner did the Chicago Company undertake this enterprise than, although calculated infinitely to benefit Milwaukee, bitter hostility was evoked. The right of way cost the Company a mint of money. Every piece of property needed was appraised as though it were located in the business centre of Chicago; but, despite every obstacle, the jealous citizens are constrained to acknowledge that the Northwestern Company have secured the finest depot location that it was possible to acquire, and are even vain enough to pronounce them "the finest in the country." Magnificent and convenient, indeed, they are. Located on the lake shore, within a few blocks of the business centre, no annoyances will be encountered by swinging bridges. Formerly the Northwestern Company ran its trains into the Milwaukee & St. Paul depot; but, when the latter completed its own Chicago line, it told its rival to quit. Now, the line runs along the lake shore, in the shadow of the beautiful bluff, to the foot of Wisconsin street, upon which the Post-Office and other prominent buildings are located. A neat passenger depot has been constructed, and work on a commodious eating-house will be commenced in a few days.

The country opened up by this line is thickly settled, highly cultivated, and possessed of numerous thriving villages, each of which aided liberally in the construction of the line. West Bend, the largest of these, has fine natural water power, though the same valuable facility attaches to the other villages, Germantown, Barton, New Cassel, and Kewaskum. Flouring mills are abundant throughout the district, which is mainly populated by industrious, plodding Germans. For the distance out of Milwaukee as far as Germantown, the line runs parallel with, and not far distant from the LaCrosse Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. About that point the proposed Lodi line would branch off due west to a connection with the Madison Extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. This is the line Milwaukee now wants so badly, and opposed so recklessly when the Northwestern Company was disposed to build it.

Into the same depot, at Milwaukee, the Lake Shore line to Manitowoc also run its cars. This latter line has a particular interest for us, because it is likely soon to pass into the control of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, of which Mr. E. B. Phillips, of this city, is the head. The fact that Mr. Phillips is vigorously pushing his line northward from Stevens' Point to Ashland, on Lake Superior, and is reported to have discovered some iron ore of excellent quality on the line, should still more engage the attention of our business men. By these enterprises, and others projected to run through Wisconsin to Lake Superior, the vast region which, though now an unbroken region, is known to possess unlimited mineral wealth, will be developed, and its enriching resources brought within our ready grasp.

These projects are now more than ever deserving of our encouragement, because the State of Michigan, spurred on by citizens of Detroit, who saw this splendid trade taken away from them, has liberally endowed and encouraged every enterprise intended to divert the trade northeastward out of the way of the channels some of our most progressive citizens are endeavoring to create for the benefit of the whole section bordering on the west side of Lake Michigan, and of Chicago in particular. For this reason the opening of every new avenue giving readier and increased facilities for developing our natural wealth is a matter of general rejoicing, and, as the Fond du Lac line is intended for the better transportation of these natural productions, its inauguration for regular business, on Monday, is a fit subject of congratulation.

Passengers to or from Chicago will be given their choice of traveling, as heretofore, through Janesville, or of taking the new route via Milwaukee. Through connections will be made either way.

THE C., A. & S. A. R. R.

The prospects of the Chicago, Augusta & South Atlantic Railroad Company are becoming more encouraging every day. The Chicago link is fully arranged, and has the right of way to the Indiana State line. On Sept. 3 the great work was commenced in earnest, preparations having been made to break ground at a rapid rate. In speaking of this road the *Constitutionalist*, of Augusta, Ga., says:

This route is the most useful road that the Southeast and Northwest can hope for. To farmers, merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, and shippers it is indispensable. Nothing will open up our section to emigration like cheap food, and no where is cheap food so abundant as in the Northwest. Think of it: A bushel of grain going all the way to New York, then down the coast to us, and then some hundreds of miles back again, all of which the poor laborer has to pay for; when less than the distance to New York, with quite as easy grades and at less freight per ton, he can receive it direct from the producer. The Western grain men and farmers generally are thoroughly aroused to the importance of the new route to the sea, and feel that they have additional security as soon as they help build it. Never shall we know our true commercial power until we have free, cheap, and quick intercourse with the fertile valleys beyond us, nor will the Western people know what it is to have a proper market for their produce. We tell our people that, by some exertion, they can become the entrepot of this Western trade. But this will not necessarily be the case, as we have active rivals, who will strain every nerve to switch us off by offering greater inducements. Let us see to it that this calamity befall us not, by exhibiting superior enterprise against all outside competition.

THE PITTSBURGH & CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY

is relaying the whole of its track on the Eastern Section of the Second Division, from Bradford Junction, O., to Logansport, Ind. Work is shortly to be begun on extensive new repair shops at Marion, Ind. At the annual meeting of this Company, at Huntington, Ind., Aug. 9, last, the final arrangements for the construction of the road were agreed upon with the Construction Company, and the Financial Agent of the road, Mr. Alfred C. Garcia, of New York. The contractor for the grading is Mr. William Miller. Work has been commenced on the section from Marion, Ohio, west to Kenton, a distance of about 25 miles. Several hundred men are already at work, and it is expected that this section will be ready for the iron by Oct. 15.

BUSINESS INCREASING.

The freight and passenger business on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is very heavy at present. On Sept. 2, there were 185 through passengers from St. Paul to points south and west of Chicago, and the Company has found it necessary to run two sleeping-cars on through trains, instead of one, as heretofore. The freight traffic has increased to such an extent that the Company has been obliged to hire a good many cars, in addition to 500 recently purchased.

THE CHICAGO & PADUCAH R. R.

The bonds of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad to the amount of $576,000, of an issue limited to $13,000 per mile, were advertised in London papers of the 12th of July. The road from Streator to Flora will be 200 miles, 128 of which, from Streator to Windsor, are in operation, and the remaining section of 72 miles will be begun immediately, and completed by May next. The bonds bear 7 per cent interest in gold, and are to be redeemed in 1902. The price of issue was 88 per cent.

A SINK-HOLE.

The Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company, in building 12 miles of new track from Auburn to Waterloo, Indiana, to make connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, has met with a "sink-hole," which will probably delay its completion until the latter part of October. The rails are all purchased and on hand, and but for this obstruction the road would have been completed this month.

TUNNEL COMPLETION.

Tunnel No. 3 on the Madison Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad is expected to be completed and ready for the passage of trains by Sept. 8. Through trains from Chicago to Winona by this line will be put on at once.

PERSONAL.

W. P. Taylor succeeds P. P. Wright as Superintendent of the Buffalo Division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Mr. Wright has accepted a position on the Erie Railroad.

Dr. P. Akers, the well-known veteran minister and pioneer of the West, was born at Lynchburg, Campbell County, Va., Sept. 1, 1790, and consequently was 83 years of age on Monday last. The Doctor dedicated a new Methodist Episcopal church in the south part of Jersey County on the last day of his 83d year.—*Beardstown Illinoian.*

AMUSEMENTS.

BURLINGTON HALL,
Corner State and Sixteenth-sts.

FOR ONE WEEK,
Commencing Monday, Sept. 8.

DAN MORRIS & HOWORTH'S
Hibernica, or Tour Through Ireland.
DAN MORRIS as............BARNEY THE GUIDE.
MISS JOSIE MORRIS as............KITTY O'CONNOR.
Supported by a Powerful Company of Ladies and Gentlemen.
H. A. B. WILLIAMS, General Agent.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
An entirely new and novel programme. First week of the screaming burlesque, by Ed. Marble, entitled MAG'S NEW DELAINE. Cast for the entire Company. Mackin and Wilson, Ernest Linden, Billy Rice, Bobby Newcomb, Master G. Davenport, William Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in New Specialties. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Look out for the "Lively Moaks" and "Life on the Frontier."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,
Diamonds
The most beautiful Comedy of the day, imbued with deep interest, while it abounds in sparkling wit and satire. Presented with a strong cast of twenty-four ladies and gentlemen, beautifully costumed; magnificent scenery and mountings; the ensemble causing everybody to be delighted with DIAMONDS, which must shortly be withdrawn to make room for FRENCHWOMEN.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.
LILIAN'S LAST LOVE
A sparkling creation by Bronson Howard, pronounced by PRESS AND PUBLIC a perfect reflex of modern society in New York and Paris, now being played to houses crowded with the elite of Chicago.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE MODEL STAR THEATRE.
Handsomest Auditorium in the World! Engagement, for one week only, with the favorite Tragedian,
FRANK MAYO,
And elegant production of his idyl of backwoods life,
DAVY CROCKETT.
First appearance of the beautiful ROSA RAND.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Every night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees—Positively LAST WEEK of
ALADDIN!
With all the great Specialties.
Monday, Sept. 15.—The greatest dramatic success of the day, entitled
TALE OF ENCHANTMENT.

DR. KAHN'S
MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
From New York.
Of Natural Science and Art, 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

MILLINERY.

CHOICE MILLINERY!
We are now prepared to display a large line of
Hats, Feathers,
AND
FLOWERS,
Fall Styles
At Popular Prices.
WEBSTER'S,
241
WEST MADISON-ST.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!
MURRAY & LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER.
The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.
As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.
For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard University,
1873-74.
Members of one department have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department of the University without paying additional fees; for example, Law students may attend any exercises they please in Harvard College, Medical students the exercises of the Scientific School, etc.
The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science are open to Bachelors of other institutions.
The year begins in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL, and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 a. m. The examination for advanced standing in the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 22; for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 25.
The University Catalogue (including examination papers of 1871-72) may be obtained from CHARLES W. SEVER, Bookseller, Cambridge; price, 50 cents. Circulars describing the several departments may be obtained on application to JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,
MRS. BURGWYN MAITLAND, PRINCIPAL,
673 WABASH-AV.
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. The duties of the School will be resumed Sept. 16. Mrs. Maitland remains at home from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Family and Day School,
NEW YORK CITY.
MISS BRACKETT and MISS ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one, Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 117 East Thirty-sixth-st. Girls fitted for any College. Refer to Rev. Robert Collyer, Chicago.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st.,
CHICAGO. This elegant new building will open for the reception of pupils on Monday, Sept. 1. For circulars apply to the Directress.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. R. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.; J. McGinniss, Jr., N. Y.; T. Ireland, I. B. Seeley, Cincinnati.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
Established in New York in 1814.
English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISS BURGESS'
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, for Young Ladies and Children, No. 163 West Forty-seventh-st., New York, reopens September 24, 1873. References—Prof. B. F. Barker, New York; Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Green, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi, Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, Fair Haven, Conn.

SOUTH SIDE SEMINARY
SCHOOL RESUMES TUESDAY, SEPT. 9.
MRS. H. SIMONS' English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 460 Michigan-av.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 26 East Forty-seventh-st., between Madison and Fifth-avs., New York City, will reopen Sept. 24, 1873. A most thorough course of instruction, together with home care and privileges.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York.
Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.
The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.
Letters and applications to be sent to the above address.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,
Freehold, New Jersey; a boarding school for boys; send for catalogues to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ADAMS' ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS. HON. Charles Francis Adams, LL. D., Chairman of the Board of Managers; William R. Dimmock, LL. D., late Professor of Greek in Williams College, Master. A thorough classical and mathematical school, with careful supervision of the pupils. For circulars, with full particulars, address the Master.

A LITTLE BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL, NO. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn. For references and circular, please address MRS. M. L. READ.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL—VALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y. Reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education, with the advantage of a Christian home. Charges moderate. Address REV. JAMES GILMORE.

BISHOPTHORPE—A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, near Bethlehem, Penn. Fall season will open on Sept. 17, 1873. For circulars address Miss F. J. WALSH, Principal, Bethlehem, Penn.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools or Business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

CROTON INSTITUTE, CROTON ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—Fall term will commence Sept. 18. For circular, &c., address Miss F. A. SEDGWICK.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A BOARDING school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term commences ninth month 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET AGOING AT YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—A BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies. Twenty-third year commences Sept. 8. Address O. P. POND, Principal, Fair Haven, Conn.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—OUR AIM IS PArental care and thorough preparation for business or college. Reference to actual patrons. Address at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING seminary for both sexes. Twentieth year begins Aug. 28. Fourteen teachers; to prepare for college, for business, or for life. $184 per year. Address, for catalogues, JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN. English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies. For catalogue apply to Principals, Misses AIKEN and CHASE.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873. A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

KINDERGARTEN—ROOMS IN SECOND STORY of building 886 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st. This school is for children from 4 to 12 years of age. Circulars at school rooms. SARAH A. WINNER, Principal.

LAKESIDE SEMINARY—A BOARDING SCHOOL for girls and young boys, at Oconomowoc, Wis. For circulars, address MISS GRACE P. JONES, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 17.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LAdies, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal.

MODEL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES; ALSO Kindergarten, Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J. Boarders, 12. Physical and mental culture. Teaching by lecture and object, leading pupils to think and reason. Needlework, culinary art, etc. L. B. COLEMAN, Principal.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J., one hour from New York by the Morris & Essex Railroad; spacious drill-room, armory, and equipments; classical course, also French, German, and Drawing; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal. Terms, $500 per annum, and no extras.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—SIX COLleges, and over seventy Professors and instructors. Fall term opens Sept. 17. For particulars, address President FOWLER, Evanston, Ill.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESter, Pa., (for boarders only). Session opens Wednesday, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful, grounds ample, buildings handsome and commodious. Course of studies extensive. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English. Careful oversight of morals and manners of cadets. For circulars apply to Hon. EMORY A. STORRS, E. L. BROWN, Esq., CHARLES G. E. PRUSSING, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PEEKSKILL, N. Y. $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10. Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Associate Principals.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nyack-on-the-Hudson.—The fall term of this institute, delightfully situated on the Hudson River, near New York, will commence Sept. 24. For catalogue and circular, with full particulars, address REV. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

RIVERSIDE SEMINARY, ROCHESTER, N. Y., for misses and young ladies, reopens Sept. 8. For admission or circular, address the Principal, MRS. SARAH L. NOTT.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE—TWENTY-fourth year begins Sept. 15, 1873. Boys thoroughly fitted for College, Scientific School, or Business. Christian manhood developed by kindness and faithful discipline. Location seldom equaled for health, beauty, and accessibility. For catalogue, with full details and references, address W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Capt. W. A. FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

SAYBROOK SEMINARY. A BOARDING AND day school for young ladies and children, Saybrook, Conn. Will open Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1873. For circular and references, address the Principal, MISS ALICE L. WARNER.

TALLMANN SEMINARY, PATERSON, N. J.—Boarding and day-school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained at Cooke & Beggs, 18 Cortlandt-st., and at A. L. Shipman & Sons, 25 Chambers-st. Address Mrs. GEORGE C. TALLMAN, Jr., Principal, York-av., near Broadway.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, Del., offers thorough instruction in a liberal course of study, under home-like influences, at reasonable expense. Session begins Sept. 15. REV. JOHN WILSON, A. M., President.

OLD IRON.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO
OF CANADA.
OLD AXLES AND WROUGHT IRON
SCRAP FOR SALE.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company, during the coming Fall and Winter, will have a large number of OLD AXLES and a considerable quantity of WROUGHT IRON SCRAP to dispose of.
They invite tenders for quantities of one hundred tons and upwards. The Company will commence delivery in October, and continue through the winter, as may be agreed upon.
Parties tendering to state the price per lb., whether in gold or United States currency, the place of delivery (which must be on the Grand Trunk Railway), and the quantity required.
Purchasers who require delivery in the United States will pay their own Customs duties. Cash will be required on delivery.
Axles and Scrap Iron must be tendered for separately.
Tenders, indorsed "Tender for Old Material," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before Saturday, the 27th September.
C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.
Montreal, 27th August, 1873.

FANCY GOODS.

TO STATIONERS
AND
Fancy Goods Trade
HENRY LEVY & SON,
49 Maiden Lane,
NEW YORK.
Would call the attention of the trade to their Fall importations, among which are:
Backgammon and Chess Boards,
Dressing Cases and Work Boxes,
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes,
Chessmen, Dominoes, and Dice,
Mathematical Instruments,
Portmonnaies and Bill Books,
Tourist Cases and Portfolios,
Pen and Pocket Cutlery,
Writing Cases, Inkstands,
Scotch and Fern Goods,
Cabinet of Games,
Musical Cabinets,
Photo Albums,
Water Colors,
Card Cases,
and other useful novelties and staple articles suited to the trade. Buyers visiting the city will find it to their advantage in looking over our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
STATE LINE STEAMSHIP CO.
Notice is hereby given that from this date the steamers of this Line will sail from Pier No. 36, N. R. foot of North Moore-st.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. as follows:
ALABAMA............Saturday, Aug. 23.
PENNSYLVANIA............Wednesday, Sept. 3.
VIRGINIA............Wednesday, Sept. 17.
GEORGIA............Wednesday, Oct. 1.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & HARRIS, Agents,
Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.
Canada..Saturday, Aug. 30. | Greece..Saturday, Sept. 20.
Spain....Saturday, Sept. 6. | Egypt....Saturday, Sept. 27.
Italy.....Saturday, Sept. 13.
Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE............Aug. 28
GLAMORGAN............Sept. 13
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $65 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.
Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SALE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.
The Elegant Phœnix Hotel,
In the delightful and prosperous city of Bloomington, Ill., is offered for sale—that is, the furniture, fixtures, and long lease. The house was opened in 1872, and has enjoyed an unbroken paying patronage ever since. It is provided with all modern improvements, tile floors, hot and cold bath rooms. Indeed it is conceded by all travelers to be the most convenient and luxurious hotel outside of Chicago, and is the only first-class hotel in Bloomington. Urgent other business is the only reason for offering the above premises for sale. For complete particulars address, or call on the proprietor, N. D. KENNASTER, Bloomington, Ill. Those in Chicago can gain full information by calling on H. M. WILCOX, Room 9, over Cook County National Bank.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY
THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS
Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,
At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,
Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.
Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:
Single Copies...2 cts. | 100 Copies....75 cts.
10 Copies.......15 cts. | 1,000 Copies....$5.00
Address J. W. DEAN,
Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS
Beware of Counterfeits.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)......	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express..................	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation........	‡ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express..............	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Night Express................	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express..............	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express................	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo..	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo............	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line.....................	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division..............	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express..........	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express......	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express.......	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.....	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express.................	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express.........	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express........	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express.........	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express..............	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger..	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp....	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line..............	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger.............	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger...	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger............	* 5:20 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday).....	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp......	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express........	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Texas Express................	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express............	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line..........	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail..................	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express...............	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express..........	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Springfield Express..........	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex......	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex......	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger..........	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods.......	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:49 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods.......	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods.......	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods.......	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods.......	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods.......	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods.......	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods.......	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods.......	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line............	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton..	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express.........	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express...	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express...	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail..............	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express...........	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger.........	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)..	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express...........	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express............	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express...........	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express............	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation...........	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express................	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line..................	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line..	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line....	*†10:20 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation.........	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation..	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express..................	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express..............	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line...................	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail........................	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation......	* 3:20 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago..................	* 9:20 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette.............	* 2:25 p. m.	§ 1:30 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis..........	* 5:55 p. m.	§ 4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati...........	*10:30 p. m.	§ 9:20 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.
Times, Oct. 23, 1869.
DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one entrusting themselves to his care. While the world endures this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

COBURN
Medical Institute,
175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of disease. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private disease than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. C. Send two stamps for his books on male and female disease to any address, in sealed envelope. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 9 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.
Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

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FOR SALE AT
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..............$2.50
Tri-Weekly.........6.00 | Weekly...............2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Lilian's Last Love."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison, between Dearborn and State. "Diamonds."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Frank Mayo. "Davy Crockett."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Aladdin."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Mag's New Delaine." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

BURLINGTON HALL—State street, corner Sixteenth. "Hibernica; or A Tour Through Ireland."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER IS BEING counterfeited. Look out and get the genuine.

MOTHERS, DURING YOUR CHILD'S SECOND summer, you will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup an invaluable friend.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hairdye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, September 8, 1873.

On the last day of the Vienna Exposition, the fair was thrown open to the public, and was visited by 106,000 people.

A very meagre account is given by telegraph of what must have been a terrible scene in Havana on Saturday, when the entire block of the Plaza Vaper, in the heart of the city, was swept away by fire. Twenty lives are feared to have been lost, and the destruction of property does not fall short of $8,000,000.

Returns from the California election are not yet complete, but the success of the entire People's Legislative ticket is apparently assured. In San Francisco the Anti-Monopolists have a majority of 1,275. Gov. Booth's strength in the new Legislature on joint ballot will probably be 45 or 50 votes.

There are still to be elected 359 delegates to the Massachusetts Republican Convention at Worcester day after to-morrow. Butler is only seventy-five behind Washburn, with the 742 who have already been chosen, and he may have some adherents in the twenty-nine contested seats. Although experienced observers of the situation predict Butler's defeat, it is not to be regarded as certain. Middlesex and Essex Counties have still to elect their 125 delegates, and Butler is strong in that region.

Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, if the very grave charges made against him are true, has carried the business of assessing the salaries of Government employes to a point that could hardly have been expected in a reformed civil service. Desiring, like one, at least, of his superiors, to make a good thing out of his situation, he assessed all the employes of the St. Louis Post-Office 5 per cent on their salaries, dating the assessment back five months, even against those who had been but just appointed, and put the proceeds into his individual bankrupt treasury.

The People's party was very busy in this State on Saturday. Meetings were held by the farmers of DeKalb, Marshall, Grundy, and Rock Island Counties, and independent nominations made for county officers; and similar action was taken in Iowa by the meeting of the farmers of Muscatine County. At Edwardsville, Ill., a very large meeting of farmers was held of a non-political character, but the inscriptions on the banners and the tenor of the speeches showed that the farmers of Madison were not less earnest than their neighbors in the farmers' peaceful revolution.

After several days' session the Texas Democratic Convention have made their nominations and published their platform. Richard Coke is named for Governor, and R. B. Hubbard for Lieutenant-Governor. The chief significance of the resolutions lies in their reference to the railroad subsidy question. Liberal charters and grants of land to railroads are recommended, with proper regulations, but the granting of money subsidies is discountenanced. The action of the Democratic salary-grabbers in Congress is "deprecated."

Three powerful vessels have recently been added to the English navy, and twenty-five more are in process of construction, which will add eighty-two guns to the present armament. The guns, which are now being constructed, surpass the most powerful artillery now in existence, even eclipsing the Woolwich and Krupp guns. They are to be constructed by placing coil upon coil of wrought iron, with a steel tube, which insures the greatest possible strength and immunity from bursting and also allows the gun to be made of any size. The present large guns made at Woolwich throw a 700-pound shot six or seven miles, but the new monsters will carry a projectile weighing 1,100 pounds, or half a ton, a distance which has yet to be determined. They will have a bore of 15 inches and weigh 60 tons. Compared with these, the heaviest guns which were used during our own war were playthings.

Senor Castelar, who was recently elected President of the Spanish Cortes, has demanded, as conditions upon which he will take the office of Chief Minister of the Republic, vacated by the resignation of Senor Salmeron, a day or two ago, that he shall be allowed to increase the army, purchase 500,000 rifles, organize the militia, impose a forced loan, suspend the Constitutional guarantees, and be furnished with material and appliances sufficient to overcome both the Carlists and the Intransigente insurgents. The Cortes has granted him these conditions, and, therefore, Castelar takes upon himself the responsibility of crushing out the opposition to the Republic. Everything that he has asked for,—money, men, material, and the suspension of constitutional guarantees, has been given him. In a word, he is well-nigh absolute in power, and must now show of what sort of stuff he is made. A short time will suffice to determine whether he is a man of theories or a man of action and executive ability. Whatever else has been said, he has, at least, shown the disposition to try. If he should fail, chaos will return, and there will be an end of Spanish Republicanism.

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active on Saturday, and generally firm, though large receipts and high freights were against it. Mess pork was in good demand and a shade firmer, at $15.95 cash, and $15.12½@15.25 seller October. Lard was quiet and steady at 7⅞c per lb for winter, and 7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and firmer at 7⅞@8c for shoulders, 9@9⅛c for short ribs, 9⅛@9¼c for short clear, and 9⅛@11¾c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were active and 1c lower, closing at 92c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and steady at 14c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was less active and 1c lower, closing at $1.17¾ cash, $1.15⅝ seller the month, and $1.14⅝ seller October. Corn was active and ⅜c higher, closing tame at 42⅛c cash, and 44c seller October. Oats were active and ⅜c higher, closing at 28⅜c cash, and 29⅝c seller October. Rye was more active and ½c lower, at 67½c. Barley was more active, and steadier, closing at $1.18 for No. 2, and 85c for No. 3. The hog trade was fairly active at steady prices, with sales at $4.30@4.80. Cattle remain dull and weak. Sales were chiefly at $2.00@3.00 for Texas, and at $3.50@5.00 for natives. Sheep were steady at $3.00@4.50.

The burning of the Fulton elevator is another chapter in the history of the Munn & Scott transactions of some years ago. It will be remembered that when that firm failed they owned an interest in four of the elevators known as the Northwestern Combination. During the investigations in bankruptcy it appeared that Messrs. Munn & Scott disposed of their interests to certain other persons, the consideration being understood that the purchasers were to take up and satisfy all their outstanding grain receipts. This was a year ago; but that sale, whatever may have been the terms of it, was set aside by the Bankruptcy Court, and the property was sold again, last Friday, under the mortgage to Isaac Hoyt & Co., New York. The property sold was as follows and brought the prices annexed: Three-fourths of the Northwestern, $95,000; the whole of the Fulton elevator, $75,000; five-sixteenths of the Union elevator, $64,500; and five-sixteenths of the City elevator, $81,000, or a total of $315,000. It was purchased by Jesse Hoyt & Co., the mortgagees. This was on Friday last. Messrs. Armour & Co. have been conducting the business in that elevator under the first sale up to the time it was set aside by the order in bankruptcy. How far the price paid for it is equaled by the insurance will in time be shown. The indebtedness of Messrs. Munn & Scott to Hoyt & Co. was largely in excess of the proceeds of this sale, though whether it was all covered by the one mortgage we do not know.

Philadelphia has got a new scandal, which is staggering the decent element of the community, accustomed as it has become to scandals of every description. It seems that the Grand Jury of the August term of the Criminal Court determined to investigate the alleged malfeasance of the District Attorney, William B. Mann, who has so long been the head of the corrupt Republican City Ring, and has became as notorious throughout the country as the New York municipal leader, Tweed. The Jury therefore summoned the District Attorney before them and questioned him concerning his connection with the charges against him, which were matters of public notoriety, and which they had a right to investigate. The District Attorney not only refused to answer any question, but insulted and browbeat the Jury, and referred the case to the Court, Judge Ludlow, who sustained him and declared that he was right. The charges against the District Attorney are the larceny of certain bonds from the treasury and the compounding of felonies, and the decision of the Court is, therefore, to the effect that the Grand Jury has no right to intermeddle with the District Attorney when he chooses to compound a felony. Both the District Attorney and the Judge are candidates for office on the same ticket. As the Constitutional Convention of the State has adjourned over until after the election, without amending the Registry law, it is probable that both these men will be re-elected, but there must come a time before long when the decent people of Philadelphia will find some remedy for their oppressions and the abuses of power practiced by their corrupt City Ring.

WHO SHALL HANDLE THE MONEY?

The citizens of Chicago, outside the various political combinations and rings, have been considerably puzzled to understand why the local campaign for the election of municipal officers has been begun so much earlier this year than usual. A number of reasons have been assigned without affording any satisfactory explanation. The Germans have been "agitating," and the politicians have been agitated about, the Sunday-law question, and this issue is offered as a reason why the ball is rolling and the pot is boiling long before ball-rolling and pot-boiling are necessary. The fact is that some months ago, when the strict enforcement of the Sunday law was commenced, the German population got up a good deal of excitement over the situation, under the influence of local politicians. At the present time, however, the politicians are having the excitement pretty much to themselves, and the German people, who have found that their enjoyment of Sunday after their own custom is not materially affected, while the general interests of good order are considerably advanced by the present treatment of the case, have ceased to take any very active concern in the matter. We have also been told that the Republicans, apprehensive of the defection of the Germans, found it necessary to organize their forces earlier in the day, and rally the party together for a convention and a fight. But here we find the fact to be that the Republicans, as individuals, do not care anything about a convention, and refuse to share with the party managers either their apprehensions or their enthusiasm. The so-called Committee of Seventy likewise entered the field at an early hour, with the purpose of heading off the combination against the interests they represent; but, unmindful of the evidences that the combination would defeat itself, their chief accomplishment has been to demonstrate their own inability, and to open their doors also to the politicians, who have not failed to elbow their way among them. Thus all the proffered explanations notably fail to explain why the anxiety to seize upon the local offices has betrayed itself so soon.

Why is it, then? We believe that the mere mention of the circumstance that *a new Court-House is to be built* during the next city and county administration will suggest a more reasonable explanation than any that has yet been offered. Here is a pie in which all the local politicians, on all sides, would like to put their fingers. A new Court-House is not built every year or two. The present generation of politicians will not be likely to meet with another such opportunity for pickings and stealings. A new City Hall in New York sustained an extensive clan of political chieftains for several years. It enabled them to live on milk and honey, and to lay up a surplus for a rainy day. It would be one of those lost opportunities which human nature never ceases to regret, if the new Chicago Court-House were to be built without the peculiar management and manipulations which usually attend great public enterprises of this kind. It is not improbable that between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 will be expended during the next two years, if the work of building up the Court-House Square shall proceed. The amount of money that it will cost will depend largely on the success or failure of the greedy politicians who are looking from all directions at the block bounded by Washington and Randolph, Clark and LaSalle streets. For Chicago and Cook County politicians at the present time all roads lead to the new Court-House. Hence the premature and precipitate scramble for the local offices. Hence, the effort at early organization to assure the possession of the City and County Government during the era of rebuilding. Hence, also, the variety and contrariety of "interests" that have been developed.

Fortunately the various gentlemen who are so ambitious to take a hand in building the new Court-House are likely to defeat themselves, and for two reasons: (1) Because they have not been able to repress their anxiety lest the prospective spoils shall be snatched from them; and (2) because the golden opportunity is so glittering that they cannot agree among themselves. The grab is so enormous that the ambitious grabbers have commenced too soon, and, while it is not possible for all of them to get their hands in, not one is willing to give way for the benefit of the others. The people of Chicago have by common consent determined to let the quadrilateral fight go on, with a serene consciousness that the bummers on all sides will succeed in annihilating each other before the election. We do not believe that any situation could be more favorable for the choice of a good city and county government, if the people stand quietly off and permit the Court-House cormorants to range themselves after their own fashion. If it shall become necessary, the building of the new Court-House can be very comfortably postponed for a year or two. As the money required must be raised by taxation (it cannot be borrowed under the present law), tax-payers generally, and particularly those whose resources have been largely drained in the work of replacing their private property destroyed by the fire, will not object to a temporary relief from the burden which a new and costly Court-House will impose upon them. A postponement of this work will unquestionably meet with unanimous approval if the outcome of the local election shall indicate that the job must fall into the hands of the political bandits. At all events, the best course for all good citizens to pursue is to permit the bummers to bum to their heart's content for the time being.

THE THREATENED LOSS OF WATER.

It was with regret that yesterday we published the grievous intelligence that the city is about to sustain a temporary loss of its accustomed supply of water. The circumstances may be briefly stated: In sinking the shaft at the crib end for the new tunnel, an unexpected, and for a long time unexplained, difficulty was experienced. When the iron shaft had been sunk, and the clay excavated, the circular piece was cut out to begin the excavation for the tunnel. Though it was at a point some thirty feet below the bottom of the lake, nevertheless, water began to percolate through the clay, and through the opening into the shaft. This fact was fully detailed in this paper several weeks ago. Since that time every possible means have been tried to remedy this, but in vain, and slowly and very unwillingly the authorities have been forced to the conclusion that the old tunnel, which is but 20 feet north of the new shaft, leaks, and that it is the water from this leak which forces itself through the intervening clay and enters the new shaft. The authorities seem to have become satisfied that their first impression, that the water of the lake was pressed downward through the clay bed to the foot of the shaft, was a mistake, and that, instead of coming from above, the water really comes on a level from the old tunnel, which, if true, shows that the latter must leak very badly. There is a hope that this may not prove to be the case, and that some other explanation may yet be furnished. In the meantime there must be an examination, and the propriety of having a second tunnel is vindicated by the fact that to examine first necessitates its closing. The gates at the crib must be closed, and the tunnel pumped dry, in order that an examination can be had, and any damage that may exist be repaired. In the meantime, what is the city to do for water? The only means that can be adopted is to go back to the old method which prevailed before the tunnel was made. The old basin which then existed, and through which water was filtered into the wells, has filled up during the seven years it has been out of use. This will have to be dredged out again, which operation will take several weeks of active labor. When it is prepared and the connection made with the wells, then the tunnel will be closed, and examined. How long this will last will depend on the extent of the damage that may be found to have taken place. If a leak is found to exist, then it may take several weeks to repair it. In the meantime the city must receive the water from the surface of the lake, in the old way. If this could be done before the close of navigation on the canal, the misfortune would be greatly mitigated, because then there would be none of the washings of the river to escape into the lake. The great evil of the old system was that the discharges of the river into the lake were carried by the south winds in the direction of the pumps. If this damage can be repaired before the canal is closed, the city will escape all danger of a return to that abomination. The public authorities hardly need any urging to give their best energies to the remedy of this calamity at the earliest possible moment. Pure water is as essential to life and health in Chicago as is the air. No mere matter of expense should cause any delay in doing whatever is called for by the great emergency.

It should be remembered, however, that closing the tunnel and drawing the water through the basin will not affect in any way the quantity of the supply. That will be limited, as now, only by the capacity of the machinery. As much water can be obtained in the one way as by the other; but the quality of the water on which the health of this city is in an especial manner dependent, may be affected, but not seriously unless the calamity proves to be so extensive that it cannot be repaired before the canal ceases to carry off the surplus water of the river.

Work at the crib end of the new tunnel must of necessity be suspended until such time as an examination will determine whether the present suspicion of a leak in the existing tunnel is well founded. Upon the result of that examination will also depend whether the shaft already sunk will not be abandoned and another placed in another quarter.

THE POLICE QUARRELS.

THE TRIBUNE yesterday reproduced the main facts of eight murders committed in Chicago during the last seven months, and the other startling fact, that in but one of the cases had the guilty party been arrested. The cases, in the order of time, were: 1. The murder of John Kennally on the 9th of February, 1873. He was found insensible on the sidewalk in front of a saloon where he had been spending the day and night, and where there had been a general fight. 2. The murder, on the 18th of March, of Albert Goetze by a young and well-known rough named Joseph Jansey. Goetze was stabbed in the neck, and died instantly, a dozen persons looking on at the time. Jansey has never been arrested. 3. On April 26, John Wickstrom was killed in his boarding-house, by a blow with a bottle inflicted by John Miller. Miller, who admitted the act, escaped, and has never been arrested. 4. An unknown man was found murdered on the Whisky Point road on the 21st of May, and neither the identity of the victim or of the murderer has been established. 5. On the 15th of June a lad named Charles Brants was met near Calvary Cemetery by three drunken men, one of whom deliberately shot and killed him. No attempt seems to have ever been made to discover or capture the murderer. 6. On June 18, John Hanlon was run down at the corner of Halsted and Twenty-sixth streets by a man on horseback and trampled to death. No arrest. 7. Officer Christian Jacobs was shot and killed by burglars on the North Side within a block of the Police Station. No arrest. 8. Jacob Schmidt was killed by two men near Division street bridge on August 27. The evidence pointed to the guilt of James Fitzpatrick and Peter Basquell. One of these has been arrested and the other is at large. During the period covered by these cases the police force of this city has been to a great extent demoralized, because of the controversies between the heads of the departments. An open war exists between one of the Police Commissioners and the Superintendent, and the force is divided into partisans of the two combatants. The Sheridan men are waiting and praying for the removal of the Superintendent, and the adherents of the latter are occupied in more or less aggressive as well as defensive operations. This unseemly and disgraceful quarrel breaks out on every occasion. Every man arraigned for official misconduct by the Superintendent finds a champion in the Commissioner, who threatens retaliatory proceedings, and hence the public service, the public peace, order, and safety are alike neglected. Is there no way to arrest this proceeding? How can there be order or discipline in the force when there is direct example and encouragement for insubordination? The public have borne this thing long enough. The record of the police service is becoming disgraceful, and if the public officers have no sense of what they owe to the general interest, they should be taught that individuals in office are of the slightest possible concern, and that when they become obstacles to the administration of justice there will sooner or later be found a way to get rid of them.

THE PRUSSIAN AND AMERICAN SYSTEMS.

Some weeks ago THE TRIBUNE printed an intelligent letter from Germany, written by an American sojourning in Europe, and descriptive of the iron-clad Government which Prussia, under the leadership of Bismarck, has imposed over the North German Empire. The letter and the remarks accompanying it seem to have occasioned considerable controversy. The views set forth received indorsement where it might have been least expected. The *Staats-Zeitung*, of this city, and other German newspapers throughout the country, pronounced them substantially correct. Among the various comments and criticisms which have been called out, a communication was printed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday which undertook to contrast the political purity of the German Empire under its present system of Government with the political corruption that prevails in this country. The contrast is undoubtedly in favor of Germany at the present moment, so far as honest administration and protection of the people are concerned. But it would be false and dangerous to permit the present political situation in the two countries to pass as an evidence that the Prussian system is the better form of Government for an advanced condition of civilization. It is not necessary to go over the details of the Prussian system. These were very fully set forth in the previous articles. It is only necessary to recall the conclusion that it is the most absolute form of Paternal Government, in which the personal condition or interests of the individual count for nothing except when subject to the Empire, conforming to all the arbitrary regulations of the State, whose power is supreme, and whose general interests are of the first and most exclusive importance. If the political condition of a people under such a system is better than that of a people who govern themselves, it is because the men in power are purer, and not because the system guarantees such superiority or such purity. If the political condition of the United States is corrupt; if we have an incompetent and dishonest civil service; if the interests of the people are not cared for as well as they ought to be, it is the fault of the people themselves, and they happily possess the power to improve the situation whenever they shall become fully alive to the sense of the oppression which their public servants put upon them. Should the rulers of Germany become corrupt, and there is no guarantee in their system or any other system of despotism against it, the people will be helpless. An appeal to arms alone remains to them, and, in this, the advantages are all on the side of the dynasty which controls an immense standing army, which is like one great deadly machine in the hands of its officers. In a popular form of Government like ours, which has resisted forces that might have broken down an absolute Government, despotism or corruption is the direct fault of the people, who have the remedy in their own hands, and can blame themselves alone if they do not use it. The subjects of the German Empire pay dearly for the protection they receive, and the payment remains the same whether this protection shall be jeopardized by corrupt men in power or not. They have no resources among themselves for rebuking corruption or deposing corruptionists. The system is one equally amenable to a Bismarck in intellect or a Fouche in morals. If the march of civilization, including the acquisition of experiences in the past, advancement in the science of government, and increased facilities for popular education, is doing nothing more for us than to prepare us for being cared for after the Bismarck-Prussian theory, then the remark of the borderer, after his experience with the "Heathen Chinee," will have a new application and a new force.

The Henry (Marshall County, Ill.) *Republican* of the 4th, an Administration Republican journal, contains a full report of a picnic held at Whitefield, on Thursday of last week, at which 1,500 farmers, with their wives and children, were present. In addition to the social pleasures of the day, the farmers organized into a meeting and had an informal talk, all the addresses being made by farmers. One farmer thought it was time to take the fangs out of the snake of monopoly. Another wanted a change, and said if it didn't come by the ballot they would have it any way. They were tired of the present corruptions in high places and the neglect of the people. Another joined the Republican party as soon as it was organized, and believed it was a good one, but it had accomplished its mission, and was now as corrupt as the old Democratic party. Another said: "The gigantic Rebellion was a problem that was solved by the people, and the ballot-box would solve this one under which they were burdened." Another said: "Afraid to go into politics! Why, it will elect our next President, Congressmen, and Legislatures. I was a Democrat once and voted with it; but its proslavery corruptions drove me out of it; was a Republican twenty years, but now it is as corrupt and abominable. Good-bye, old party." And still another: "Some say that the Farmers' Conventions should nominate a ticket half Republicans and half Democrats. If any man nominated says he is a Republican or a Democrat, I won't vote for him." This is but a sample of the farmers' meetings and picnics that are held every day all over this State and the West, and it is a fair sample of the opinions which the farmers are expressing with regard to the corruptions in the Democratic and Republican parties, and yet Senator Morton and other Administration leaders have the effrontery to claim that the Administration is a great success, that everything is going on smoothly, and that the people have nothing to find fault with!

The President of the Philadelphia Board of Public Charities has just made a terrible report on the condition of the Insane Asylum in that city. The developments made by the President are almost too astounding for belief. The report says: "So lost to all sense of decency have the insane in this hospital become, by reason of the failure on the part of those in authority to encourage a proper appreciation of self-respect among the inmates, that their habits are precisely like those of a brute. The filthiest part of the litter, for their bedding consists wholly of straw, is removed each morning, and its place supplied with a similar quantity of the fresh material, when they are returned naked to their disgusting dens, there to pass another period of solitary wretchedness in an atmosphere whose odor exceeds in offensiveness anything which the imagination can conceive." Considering the developments which have been made of the appalling increase of crimes in that city, the corruption of the City Government, the rowdyism of its slums, the horrors of its Morgue, and the mismanagement of its public institutions, Philadelphia may safely lay claim to being the worst governed city in the United States.

Among the various items circulating in regard to Prof. Wise's trans-Atlantic balloon voyage is one to the effect that the *Graphic* Company is to present the plucky aeronaut with a new gold watch just before he starts. Considerations of economy would suggest that the watch be kept for Prof. Wise until he returns, or, at any rate, forwarded by express to meet him on the other side. It certainly will not be prudent for Prof. Wise to take with him any costly personal property that can be dispensed with.

NOTES AND OPINION.

There were forty-five counties (out of 102) in Illinois giving Democratic majorities last year. A careful record shows that in just twelve of these counties the Democrats have nominated; in sixteen they have, with due formality, disbanded their organization; in eight counties conventions have been called, the result of which is expected to be, in most cases, to disband; and, in the remaining nine counties, the situation may be described as one of "sublime unfixedness." There is also one Democratic ticket in a Republican county. It should be remarked that not a few of these thirteen Democratic county tickets were nominated months ago, and all are more likely to be abandoned, even now, than any one of them is to be elected. The *Democratic Clarion*, which supports a party ticket long ago nominated in Mason County, speaking of the abandonment of the field by the Fulton Democracy, says:

> This is right, and, if the Farmers' movement had gained as much strength before our nominations were made in this county, we should, undoubtedly, have done the same here.

Nevertheless, the faithful adherents to Post-Office patronage in Illinois continue to print such paragraphs as this, which we find in the ever-faithful Rock Island *Union*, of Saturday:

> The *Bureau County Republican* says: "We challenge evidence of a single county or district (in Illinois) where the Democracy have a good working majority, that they have conceded a candidate or a principle to the farmers." But our friend should remember that, if they don't do this in Democratic counties, they are liberal enough in Republican counties to concede both, excepting a few candidates of their own.

—Now, to the false cry that this a "Democratic movement in disguise," and that "Old Democratic leaders are capturing the movement," let an answer be drawn from the Centralia *Democrat*, printed in Democratic Marion County, where the Democratic party has gone dead. The *Democrat*, speaking of the Farmers' Nominating Convention to be held Sept. 13, says:

> There is a snug little coterie of politicians, in both the Republican and Democratic parties, who care nothing for the farmers, but who would feel so delighted if the Farmers' Convention would nominate So-and-so. We do not believe the Farmers' Convention will nominate any of their So-and-so's. This juggling will not amount to a row of pins. The farmers will not be sold by the siren song of "You nominate So-and-so, and we'll help elect them."

The fact is, the distress of disused Democratic leaders in Democratic counties is precisely the distress of disused Republican leaders in Republican counties.

—In Bureau County, where Grant's majority, last year, was 1,413, the Farmers' Convention was attended by 311 delegates, and, in answer to the Princeton *Republican* (Postmaster), that "The Convention was run by Democrats," the Princeton *Tribune* publishes the roll and owns up to 60 Democrats. The *Tribune* further says:

> Over two-thirds of the Convention were Republicans but old party lines were completely ignored, and not in one single instance was there anything said or done which would have given a stranger the least suspicion that the body of men before him was composed of those who had heretofore served under different and antagonistic flags. The utmost good-will and good feeling pervaded the entire assembly.

—The quarterly meeting of the Henry County Farmers' Association, at Cambridge, Ill., Sept. 2, was attended by 204 delegates, representing twenty-five subordinate organizations, and it ordered a nominating convention to be held Oct. 6. Henry County gave Grant, last year, 2,004 majority; nevertheless, the Geneseo *Republic* (Postmaster) calls this "a Democratic movement." It will be a little awkward for this Postmaster to report to the higher authorities at Washington, hereafter, with reasons, why "a Democratic movement" should, in one year, wipe out a Republican majority of 2,000.

—The Mount Carroll *Mirror* (John M. Adair) announces that, in Carroll County, where Grant's vote was 1,968 to 614, the Republican Committee have decided not to call a convention.

—The Yorkville *Record* recounts the votes of Kendall County since its organization, ending with 1,600 for Grant to less than 400 for Greeley, and says:

> The Democrats of the county have been small in number, and not at all aggressive; and peace has remained within her borders. And now, voters of Kendall County, shall we let a few disaffected ones sow discord in our ranks, in our social life, in our brotherly love, by trying to dismember the party when there is no principle at issue,—when there is only an unseemly scramble for office? No; you will not do it.

—The Quincy *Whig* says:

> And now comes the Territory of New Mexico and sets the political fashions for the fall of 1873, by sending Stephen B. Elkins, Republican, Territorial Delegate to Congress by a majority of 2,000 over Padre Gallegos, the late Democratic incumbent.

—But California comes later, and sets "the latest fashions."

—Only a little while ago, the Boston *Advertiser* scornfully repudiated the idea that President Grant could or would interfere in the politics of a State election,—most of all, Massachusetts. Now the Boston *Advertiser* (Sept. 9) cries out:

> What crime has Massachusetts committed against the Union that she should have a Collector Casey and a Marshal Packard set over *her* to see that a certain wing of the Administration party triumphs? . . . *President Grant is not guiltless in the matter.* . . . Nothing is more perilous to the liberty of the citizen, nothing more certain to undermine the structure of our institutions. The State will not hesitate to cry "hands off" to the Administration that insists on interference, no matter what its laurels or its prestige.

Again, the Boston *Advertiser* says:

> When a party becomes an organization of office-holders, and is held together by the profits of its administration of public affairs, it is near its end. To that condition the Republican party is tending, and the self-complacent gentlemen who hold its places of honor may thank themselves for the ruin they are diligently inviting and doing nothing to prevent. *We mean the gentlemen of the President's Cabinet*, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the army of thrifty Custom-House, Revenue, and Post-Office officials, who think they serve the country by keeping themselves warm. We do not covet the reputation of alarmists, but we think it would be as stupid as useless to blink facts of which the people are already cognizant, and to correct which they are ready, in their perplexity, to take the most wild and desperate steps.

—The Republican party is on trial in that struggle in Massachusetts, and we have no hesitancy in saying that, if Ben. Butler succeeds in securing the nomination, the sooner the party in that State is thoroughly whipped the better. In case of his nomination, his defeat before the people becomes an actual necessity to the safety of the Republican party. When the Republican party so far forgets what is due to common honesty and common decency as to support such a man as Butler for a State position, it ought to be defeated. And it will be defeated if Butler is nominated. Not, perhaps, in Massachusetts, but all over the land, will the Republican cause receive such a shock from a nomination of Butler as to warrant the worst of fears that its days are numbered.—*Cleveland Herald.*

—The charge that all the aristocracy, wealth, and respectability of Massachusetts is arrayed against Gen. Butler in his aspirations for the Governorship is not strictly true. While it is well known that the most of his supporters are the bone and sinew of the State,—the working men,—there are many gentlemen of wealth and high social position who deem him the best candidate that could possibly be presented for the suffrages of the people of the Bay State. His manly attack on those who attempted to dictate to the people of Massachusetts who should be Governor, or who believed in hereditary rights so far as that and other offices in the State are concerned, has won the "Essex statesman" hosts of friends.—*Washington Chronicle.*

—We are in the midst of a great revolution; not a revolution of blood and carnage, but one of popular sentiment. For years the Republican party has had things pretty much its own way, and, by a systematic war upon the industries of the country, it has prostrated labor, quadrupled its burdens, destroyed the commerce of the country, uprooted civil liberty, defamed the American character, annihilated all Constitutional landmarks, looked after the interests of the few to the detriment of the many, corrupted the fountains of justice, leagued with robbers, plundered the people's treasury, palsied their energies, and brought ruin and bankruptcy. . . . The revolution, though bloodless, will slay thousands of dishonest officials, and put in their places men of clean hands.—*Maquoketa (Iowa) Sentinel.*

—Remembrance of the Republican party is always to be linked with Credit Mobilier, "salary-grab," Union Pacific land-steals, revenue defalcations, and the thousand other peculations that office-holders are heir to. Are these the acts that justify the fullest confidence of the people?—*Rushville (Ill.) Times.*

—Let us kick all political hacks and marplots overboard into such deep water that they cannot hear Gabriel's trump.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal.*

—The farmers are mad who imagine their cause will not suffer irretrievable ruin by their neglect to show their strength by their votes this fall.—*Ottawa (Ill.) Free-Trader.*

—In the name of common honesty, common decency, common sense, and independent manhood, have not the farmers, mechanics, workingmen, laborers, and others been humbugged about long enough by politicians? Is it not about time for men to do their own thinking instead of asking the central cliques what to do? We want to see Democratic cliques and Republican cliques broken up, and the hangers-on and pap-suckers made to earn their own living by honest work. The farmers have the power to bring about this reform in every county in this State.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.*

—Of course, in counties which gave a Democratic majority last year, the wire-pullers of that party will continue to insist that the whole thing is a shrewd trick of the Republican managers, and vice versa in Republican counties; but this complaint will prove too shallow to affect the status of this movement—its motive is too apparent.—*Carlyle (Ill.) Banner.*

—The almost universal opposition of the Republican press to the Farmers' Granges cannot be the result of accident, nor of mysterious coincident views of the editors of these papers. The Granges are warned by these papers that the Democracy will steal them, soul and body, and are making tools of them. In counties where the Democracy is in the minority the Republican papers tell the Grangers that they (the Democrats) want to court favor of them to get into office, while in counties where the Democracy is in the majority those Republican papers tell the Granges that they (the Democrats) are courting favor of them in order to keep in power. The truth is, they dare not take fair and square issue against the Farmer's Movement upon the real sticking point, protective tariff.—*Mason County (Ill.) Independent.*

—McLean County, acre for acre, can produce more corn than any other equal area on this green earth. The Lord designed it for corn. The land is fitted for it, the people know how to raise it, and it is folly to talk of anything else taking its place. The consumers of corn pay enough for it to allow a fair rate for transportation, and give the farmer big pay for his corn. All this past winter, while corn was 20 cents here, it was never below 60 cents in New York. An estimate, by men who know, shows that 15 cents per bushel is enough to pay for taking corn to New York. Now, if our farmers could have got 45 cents, as they were entitled to get for their corn, they would find no fault. To stick to this reform until railroad rings, tariff rings, salary-grab rings, court-house and all other rings have been broken up, is the only true policy of the people. They need no new branches of business discovered for them. All they want is a fair, honest chance in the business that they are now following.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

—A great many of the Republican journals throughout the West now call the farmers connected with the Farmers' party movement "Potato-Bugs." This is not quite as expressive as the Watseka *Republican* in terming them "long-eared jackasses."—*Watseka (Ill.) Times.*

—All hail, then, to the Anti-Monopoly "Potato-Bugs!" A name conferred in derision often becomes the watch-word of revolution. The pap-suckers have given the cue, in a sneer at oppressed industry. It is a jeer at the workshop and farm. For one, we are disposed to accept it. It expresses vigor of purpose, power to accomplish, and will to work great results. Rings, Regencies, and cliques had better be hunting for cover. The "Potato-Bugs" are on the march.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

COMBINE!

Address of Secretary Smith, of the Farmers' State Association.

"Blood and Anarchy" Misstatements of His Winchester Speech.

Why Farmers Grow Poorer Year by Year, While Middlemen Grow Richer.

Manufacturers, Monopolists, and Politicians Combined Against Them.

Let Farmers Use Combination Against Combination, and Lock up Their Products.

No Existing Party Can Be Trusted to Legislate for Their Protection.

If They Want Their Rights, Let Them go to Voting for Themselves.

Last Wednesday a mass-meeting and picnic of the members of the Farmers' Associations of Greene County Ill., was held in the Court-House Square at Carrollton. During the forenoon Col. Z. M. Colman, of St. Louis, addressed the large audience; and, after dinner, S. M. Smith, Secretary of the State Farmers' Association, who had been invited to be present, made the following remarks, which were listened to with marked attention:

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Before I proceed to what will be properly my speech upon this occasion, I want to make a personal explanation, or, in parliamentary parlance, I rise to a question of privilege. But it will be proper for me to say first, being a stranger to you all, that I am simply a farmer. There has been a good deal of wonderment over this State, and probably in others, as to what manner of man this Smith was. Some have bet that I was a young man, and was laying out the ground to go to Congress from my District, while some wanted to bet a hundred to one that I was an old, broken-down Democratic politician, and trying to reinstate myself by this means. Not one of them believed that I was a farmer. Now they have all fallen very far short of the mark, but I am quite sure of one thing, that if I should submit the matter to a vote of the ladies present, there is not one of them who would think that I was a handsome man. [Laughter.] Being a farmer, being one of you, I stand up with all the more confidence before you to talk to you. It is sometimes said of me, when I am introduced that I will make an oration, but I do not know how to do any such thing. I can simply make a plain farmer's talk.

But now for the personal explanation I find here in the Carrollton *Gazette* of Saturday, Aug. 16, something that reads like this:

> One S. M. Smith [That's me] has come into sudden notoriety as Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association. He seems to have grown reckless in his demands upon common reason, or else has been emboldened to betray what may have been a hidden purpose heretofore. Of his effort at Winchester, on the 7th, all parties speak in sharp terms. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which has done more to bring Mr. Smith into notice, and speaks oftenest in his praise, says of it: "He predicted that there would be a day when, if all other means failed, and the farmers were still blood-winked and swindled, he and his boys, and thousands of other farmers and their boys, would ride some of these villains out of the State Capitol, and then that many a tree would bear human fruit, if no other remedy could be found, but if not bloodshed and anarchy were the alternative."

WHAT HE DID SAY AT WINCHESTER.

Now for a purpose, evident enough, this report of my Winchester speech of Aug. 7 has been published in every paper which does not happen to agree with me politically, especially all over this State, and all the States of the Union. I have had hundreds of copies of papers sent to me, with marked articles, criticizing this so-called report of my Winchester speech. Allow me to say for the benefit of the editor of this Carrollton paper, who is a perfect stranger to me, that I did not use any such language in Winchester. The words "bloodshed and anarchy" never came into my speech. I did not say I would take my boys and go to the State Capitol and help ride the villains out of the Capitol on a rail, although I believe they deserved it. If I had mentioned it, I would not have said more than that I believed they deserved it, but I did not say even that. I did say, and this is my very language, and mark me now, for I want to be perfectly honest as to what my remarks were. I said, in referring to the manner in which our legislators had betrayed our trust, and sold out our rights and interests again and again, that they were elected to carry out certain purposes, and had failed to do so over and over again; and that the interests of the laboring and producing classes of the whole country, not merely of this State, but of the whole United States, had been sold out over and over again to monopolists of every sort and character; and I added: "There is no punishment, no law on our statute books, by which we can reach them, and punish them for that crime of betraying the laboring people of the country." I said I was very much inclined to adopt a punishment suggested by an indignant friend of mine when our legislators adjourned last winter, after voting to come back and spend another winter and take another half million dollars out of our pockets, which we had to pay in corn at 20 cents a bushel, which punishment was to treat the members to a coat of tar and feathers and ride them out of their counties on a rail. Now, see how you can make a speech read when you take expressions that were uttered at least an hour apart, and put them into the same sentence. What I said about my boys was something like this: Speaking of the magnitude of this movement, how chronic the wrong was we suffered from, and how this evil, that we had no voice in fixing a price upon our labor, had come down to us from the feudal ages, I said I did not expect to live to see the full fruition of my hopes in this country, but that I would bequeath the fight to my boys, with the injunction that they should never leave it until all their rights, under our constitution and laws, were guaranteed to them, and they had secured the dearest of all rights to American freemen, that of fixing the price upon their own labor. That is the connection in which I mentioned my boys and no other. I did say that when I was a boy we used to shoot crows and hang them up on a pole in the corn-field, as a terror to evil-doers [laughter], and I said perhaps the time might come, when, if every other remedy failed, we might hang some men about the country in that same way as a terror to evil-doers, but I believed the remedy for all the ills of which we complained, was in the peaceful remedy of the ballot box. That is the language which has been so tortured. This is enough on that point. I have, however, this comforting reflection in regard to all that has been said and all the flings at me in relation to that speech, that if you want to find where the best apples are, go into the orchard and look for the tree under which you will find the most clubs. There is no mistake about that rule.

THE PURPOSE OF THESE ATTACKS ON HIM.

Now all this is a means to serve a purpose, and that purpose is this. A certain class of politicians, certain men, fear very much lest my influence with the farmers of this State may interfere with some of their claims, political and otherwise, and they are doing their "level best" to destroy that influence with the farmers, and this is the cause which they are taking. This is the animus, then, of this whole matter.

UNEQUAL DIVISION OF PRODUCTS OF LABOR.

There is an argument, if it may be called such, which I have used frequently, and which I intend to use here this afternoon. I said that when traveling across the country to Winchester to

make that speech of the 7th, that when I saw those small, poor homes, scattered all over this beautiful land, and saw that they were surrounded with immense corn fields and immense shocks of grain, I also saw another thing, that the men who handled the products of that farmer who was occupying that poor dwelling, were living in splendid mansions a life of ease and luxury, and I said there was something wrong there, and I would right it by giving to the dweller in that hovel a fair share of the products of his labor, and I would level that hovel up to the palace. That was what I said. I never said nor hinted what I was charged with. I never had an agrarian thought in my life. I would not level the palace down, but I would level the hovel up.

PROPORTION OF MORTGAGED FARMS.

Now, I said there was something wrong in all this. Let us see in what that wrong consists. Whence arises that wrong which forces that man to live in that hovel, for many of them are simply such, where, as Whittier says, a tree cast the tremulous shadow of its leaves across the curtainless windows, from whose broken panes flutter the signal rags of poverty, while he who handles the corn that this poor man produces is living a life of ease and luxury in an elegant mansion? When I couple the fact that the men who do this labor, who help to feed the world, and without whom it would not exist to-day, with another fact, which is also denied for a purpose, that seventenths of the farms in this beautiful State of ours, with as rich a soil as God's sun ever shone upon, and though the land is annually groaning beneath the accumulated efforts of human labor, are to-day under mortgage. When comes this wrong, this fact that, notwithstanding all this immence production of all the necessaries of human life, that still our farms are under mortgage? Take another fact and put it with this one, that a careful estimate, made in 1868, when we were nearer out of debt than we have ever been in the history of this country, since the high prices of the war enabled us to pay off more mortgages and personal debts than during any previous period of our existence, the personal debt of the United States was $1,900,000,000. Three-quarters of that, or about $1,500,000,000, was borne by the agriculturists of the United States. When you consider that this latter sum has to be carried, at an average rate of 10 per cent per annum, is it any wonder that we are poor? Couple with this another fact that the annual increase of the wealth of the United States for any decade during the very best period of our existence has never exceeded 3½ per cent. That is, the agriculturists are actually carrying $1,500,000,000 at 10 per cent, while the products of industry notwithstanding, taking it all through, never have exceeded 3½ per cent. Is it, then, any wonder you are poor?

THE REVOLUTION HE WANTS.

Now, this is all denied for a purpose. They say that such men as Col. Coleman and myself go around the country lying, and they say our intention is to show that the farmers are actually in a state of starvation, and really lacking the necessaries of life, in order to excite a feeling of indignation on your part and get up what they call a revolution. They also assert that our speeches are incendiary in their character and will eventually incite the people to revolution, and, in truth, that is my object in being here today. It is to incite you to a revolution, but a peaceful one which we can and must have, for this state of things cannot go on. Look it square in the face and it cannot continue to exist. With each year the whole agricultural population of the United States is growing poorer and poorer, while those who handle the products of our labor are growing richer and richer.

WEALTH HAS COME FROM PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

Now bear this in mind that all the wealth of the world comes from productive industry. The men who handles the products between us and the consumer, and who handles the products that we must have in exchange for ours, adds nothing to the wealth of the world, while he who took a sheet of tin worth a dime and put it into a basin worth two has added more to the wealth of the world than all the mediums of exchange that ever existed, because the latter create nothing. We who labor, we who till the soil and delve in the mines, the factories, are the work-shops, and the foundries, we are the creators of wealth. The men who handle it, create nothing. If I were to fix their status, I should, using a common expression, charge them to the expense account, when I was posting up the books and marking up the balance of the country.

WHO HAS IT?

Again, it has been ascertained that the increase of wealth accumulated through productive industry in the last seventy years, exceeds that accumulated during the whole previous existence of the human race, and that the last twenty years have exceeded the preceding fifty as much as the fifty did the whole preceding period. This is undoubtedly due to the development in agriculture and the arts and sciences, and other modes by which we can accumulate wealth faster than we did under the old systems and before railroads; but who has got that wealth? If it is in the hands of those who produced it, in our hands, then it is where it should be; but if it is in those of men who produce nothing, then it is where it should not be and we have been wronged.

This Commodore Vanderbilt, for example, and suppose that twenty years ago he was worth five million dollars and that to-day he is worth eighty. Now, how has he accumulated sixty millions in twenty years? Mark it, he never earned a dollar in his life, and yet he has gotten into his hands sixty millions in twenty years. I might stop right here and not say another word on the subject, for here is sufficient proof that there is something wrong in this business, owing to which this man has accumulated so much. How did he do it? Has he rendered an equivalent in the service he has performed for us in transporting our products to market, or has he not? That is the question. If he has not, then we have been wronged of just so much money. For everything beyond a fair and reasonable equivalent for the service rendered is just as much stolen from us as if he had held a pistol at your head, and said: "Your money or your life;" taking it because you had no pistol and he was the stronger. It is useless to try to dodge this proposition, for it cannot be done. When a man who has earned nothing by productive industry, but who has simply handled the products of labor, has accumulated that amount of money in that number of years, it is a proof that something is wrong.

HAVE THE FARMERS GROWN WEALTHY.

Yet they turn upon us, and say that there is no property in the United States that pays so poor a profit as railroad property, while, said a railroad President in Chicago, there are no people who are making money as fast as the Western farmers. "Why," said he, "here a farmer starts out at 20 years of age on a farm which cost him $1.25 per acre, a quarter-section which cost him $200, and now it is worth $6,000. Think of that," said this railroad President. "Never was such a thing known, as property enhancing in value at that rate. In some cases it is even $100 an acre.

Now that seems very startling when you look at it in that light, and say that the man has grown vastly rich, because his property has enhanced in value 5,000 or 6,000 per cent. But let us look at that proposition a moment from another point of view. A man starts in at 20 years of age, and purchases this farm for $200, and at 60, when his head is blossoming for the grave, he has $6,000 to show for his forty years' service. Just think of this amount, and then reflect that the same man who made that statement, and said we were thus growing rich, sits in an elegantly appointed office in the City of Chicago six hours in the day, and gets $16,000 a year for that kind of service. He says that we have grown rich by the enhancement in value of our property, and that in forty years we have actually accumulated $6,000, while he is getting twice that sum for sitting in that fine Chicago office six hours a day! So, I lay down the proposition that there is something wrong in this matter, when you and I must toil on, from sunrise to sundown, year in and year out, and after our sixteen hours a day of work on the farm, must milk, and feed the hogs, year after year, winter and summer, without rest, rest or vacation, and when our heads are gray for the grave, we have laid up $6,000, provided the land is worth $50 an acre.

Then we are met in another way, and they tell us as glibly as a parrot says what it has learned, that 75 per cent of the business men of the country everywhere fail, and 95 per cent of the farmers succeed and grow rich. And right here I want to say to you, that no man's life is a success when he started on a farm at 20, and at 60 he is unable to show more than $6,000 or $10,000, that life is a failure in the broadest and truest sense of the word, so far as pecuniary matters are concerned. It is a failure if his forty years of service can show only that accumulation of money, less by half the amount that the man who handles the products in many instances lays by in a single year.

WHEREIN THE EVIL LIES.

The whole wrong lies in this: We are getting no little for our products, and those who handle them are getting too much. Col. Coleman has shown you what it costs to get a bushel of corn to market, from where he lives in Missouri, and we all know what it costs here, and that to pay three-fourths of the product of our farm to get the other fourth to market. If this is the case, then the price upon your labor? What do you get for it in regard to its price, or, more than that, did the slave of the South, in the days of his worst estate? We say, in fact, in a condition of slavery, unless we can control the price of our own labor. If you fix the price of my labor, you circumscribe my actions, and fix me to one plan for my lifetime, without opportunity for rest or recreation.

PROSPECTS OF THE POOR-HOUSE.

Now, if I could set you to thinking, if I could only set you to figuring, or cyphering, as we used to call it when I was a boy, I could remedy one of the evils under which we labor. If I could set you to thinking what it cost to produce a bushel of corn, wheat, or oats, or a pound of pork or beef, you would assuredly stop producing, because how long can you or I stand it to raise corn which costs us 35 cents a bushel, and put in the market and sell it for 20? We got angry at the Supervisors in my county because they voted $55,000 to build a new poor-house with. But when I look the matter over, I am very glad they did, as that we might pay for it when we could, and have the house provided for us, for we shall go there as sure as you live. And you men in Greene County, you had better build a big poorhouse too, if you are going on in this way, for you will have to come to it. But the beauty of this transaction is, that when they have stolen all we have, and turned us out of house and home, they have to furnish a house for you, and feed you when you get there. ("What will they feed us on?") I hardly know, for if we stop producing, the world would die out.

LAWS OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND A HUMBUG.

"But," says one, and this is really put forward as an argument, "You have produced too much corn; the laws of supply and demand govern this whole matter. How long, oh how long, shall mankind be humbugged with this story that the laws of supply and demand govern the price of breadstuffs? There never has been and never will be a time, in the history of the world, when, taking a series of years, there was produced in this or any other country, a surplus of the necessaries of life. Suppose there was a surplus of corn, beyond the wants of the world—but there was not, even last year, for there were many who were starving, but the high rates of transportation prevented the supplying them—what would wise people do under such circumstances? What would common wisdom dictate? Waste it or give it away? No such thing; we should hoard it to fill the vacum, if we should have a short crop the next year. Mankind cannot live without provisions. They must have bread and meat and other things, so necessary to the happiness, welfare, and life of the whole human family. The supply of these things, then, should never be uncertain, but always be certain, and what is more, they should never in this land, be at starvation or famine prices, because the poor suffer, but should be hoarded year after year, and the surplus of one, carried over to eke out the deficiency of the next. The prices should be equal all the time, and fairly remunerative to those who produce, and those who carry the produce to the market. There has never been a time in the history of this country where you could find three successive years of plenty, and those of you who live till next fall, will see corn a very scarce and dear article in this land. Hence, I say, we should not have given away and wasted our corn as we did, even if there had been an absolute surplus above what was needed? Suppose you raised a hundred bushels where only fifty were needed, is this a reason for selling at 20 cents what cost you 35?

WHAT CONSTITUTES VALUE.

What governs the price of labor? One man says, "What fools these farmers are; they are going to legislate about prices; they are going to fix the price the railroads shall charge them for carrying their products to market." "What fixes values?" says one smart man. "Why they all regulate themselves, as water seeks its level." Do they? That is one of the smart sayings with which they meet us old foolish farmers. I ask you, in heaven's name, what constitutes value, what constitutes the value of your pound of pork or bushel of corn? What constituted the value of those pieces of broadcloth which I used to manufacture in the woollen-mill for twenty-eight years of my life? I reckoned the cost of the material and added to that the cost of the labor by which we turned that material into the piece of finished broadcloth. Then it cost me so much, what then? Why, I am entitled to a fair, reasonable percentage of profit over that, in order to live and keep my machinery whole. Just so with you. That constitutes the value of your bushel of corn or pound of pork, or whatever may be the product of your farm. Then find out accordingly what it costs you to produce a bushel of corn, and fix a price upon it, and get it.

THE PRESENT ABSURD SITUATION.

But here comes the difficulty, which some folks think is unsurmountable, and they laugh at the idea that you are going to fix a price upon your labor, and say that somebody else must do it. Think a moment. When you ladies want a calico dress, you go to a dry goods merchant, and if you find an article that suits you, you ask what is the price. Suppose you were to say to him you would give him 9 cents a yard for it when it cost him 12, do you suppose you could buy that print at that rate? Do you not know you could not have it? Do you not know you would be hooted out of the store? And yet does he not act so to you when you say, "I want you to take some of my butter, product of my dairy, in exchange for this print"? He says in reply, "I will give you so much for the butter." Did you ever think of the positive ridiculousness, to say the least of it, of the position in which we place ourselves? We have to get what we need of our grocery and hardware merchant and pay him his price, and then he gets your products at his price also. Did you ever stop to think of the position in which that places you? Allow me to use an expression I have often employed in speaking of this matter. I have said that when I have acted in this way I have felt so small, my manhood had sunk so low, that I wanted to creep into a small hole and pull the hole in after me.

BUT THE FARMERS ARE IN DEBT.

But they say we cannot thus fix a price upon our products because we are in debt, and they say we must sell anyhow. That is the smartest thing they have said, because the fact is, we are in debt. But I would not give very much to come 150 miles to talk to you, unless we could be mutually benefited. I brought no grist here to grind, I have nothing to make out of this; my only hope is, that you and I may be mutually benefited by these meetings and talks that we have here together. They meet us and say, "You cannot hold your corn, because you are in debt," and I admit it. Then here comes the question, Was that debt a necessity? or Could we by some economy, somehow, have got along without making the debt or mortgage on our corn and pork, which is what we do when we incur these debts for reapers, mowers, and corn-planters, for when the notes are due the corn belongs to the man who holds the note? This is fair dealing, and, when your note becomes due, you have no business to say, "My corn is only 30 cents, and I cannot settle." You must pay it. But it was not your duty to give the note. That is where the wrong comes in.

THEIR CARELESSNESS WITH THEIR IMPLEMENTS.

When I have traveled over your prairies, as lately, I have seen, I will not say how many, but many more than I thought, of reapers, mowers, and plows, right out in the field where you left off work, where you took the chip of wheat, corn, oats, or hay. There they lay, and are rusting or rotting out-machines which, with proper care and housing, should last fifteen years. I know, for I have sun my own that time, and they did very well last harvest. But you let them rust and wear out, until the time came when you wanted another reaper, and then you went to a man who had one which cost $45 and you agreed to pay $180 in six months, and gave your note at 10 per cent interest; and then pay for it in corn at 30 cents, which cost 33. Did not I tell you there was something wrong and am not I proving it now? But this is our wrong. We ought not to have bought that machine at that price. The great wrong is, we are paying too much for what we buy, and getting to little for what we sell. Does not that cover the whole ground? If corn costs you 33 cents and oats 26, and you sell the one for 20 and the other for 18, how in heaven's name do you expect to pay for a reaper which costs a man $45, but which he sells at $80? By doing that you are preparing for that house I spoke of. It is only a question of time, and you will all fetch up there as sure as you live.

PAY NO MORE EXTRAVAGANT PROFITS.

Since this is our wrong, let us right it, and in this way: If a man offers to sell you anything, no matter what, if you have good reason to suppose that he is making a profit of from three to four hundred per cent on it, do not touch it, leave it alone no matter how much you need it. Leave it alone for which more you can produce, in order to fatten the cormorants who are wringing the very life out of you and taking three-quarters of the profits of our labor. And you keep tugging on in that way without a thought as to whether there is any possibility of bettering your condition.

AND VICTORY IS YOURS.

But when you come together and enter into a combination of this sort by your State, county, township, or precinct associations, one auxiliary to the others all the way up, and when the machinery is perfect, I say you have a combination that is irresistible, for the reason that you hold in your hands the breadstuffs which feed the world, and when you lock up your corn-cribs and granaries, and refuse to open them, you bring the world to your feet at once, because it cannot exist one day without you. You see the proof of it, on a small scale, in what happened about the butter. The thing is feasible right there. One of these railroad lords, who lives in comfort and ease, cannot eat a meal without some of that golden luxury; at your wife and mine manipulate for him, for it is a positive necessity. I have seen my wife work over that refractory cream that would not come, and put in a little cold water, and a little hot water, until I could have pitched the whole thing into the hog-pen and let it go. I have looked by the hour and wondered at her patience, and admired that industry which would stick to that cream, and prodnce by her manipulations that golden luxury fit for a King; and then I have had to take it to town, and go into a store with a hat under my arm, and say, "What will you please give me for this butter?" Who does not know that this is all wrong with that woman, after having stopped to give this subject a moment's thought?

IS IT WRONG FOR FARMERS' WIVES TO WEAR SILK DRESSES?

But this reminds me of another thing. It is only a month since a railroad King, in the City of Chicago, told a gentleman he had found out what was the matter with the farmers. The railroads were carrying corn as low as they could, but the trouble was that we had got extravagant, and some of us were actually dressing our wives and daughters in silk. That was what was the matter,—we had actually been guilty of the crime of dressing our wives and daughters in silk! Can you imagine with what a sneer he said it? Can you imagine with what contempt he looked down upon us poor clods of earth, who had worked and toiled through the hot sun of summer, and the cold of winter, who had worn rags and patches, who had suffered privations and hardships, until we were prematurely aged, older than we ought to have been at a hundred, while our wives had labored on through the burning summer days, with work never ceasing when the sun went down, so that everything might be ready for the morrow? And these scoundrels sneer at us because we give our wives a silk dress. Think of that! That is the way they speak of us. They look down upon us after they have robbed us by their extortions, and by taxing us three-quarters of the price of our products to take the other quarter to market, and well they may look down on us, when I come to think of it. It strikes me the first great law is that if we would have others respect us, we must have some self-respect. Now, in God's name, from this day on, let us stand right up in the pride of our manhood and assert our God-given right to fix a price upon our own labor, and that henceforth and forever no banker, railroad King, or manufacturer of whatever material, shall ever do it for us. The moment we come to that we get right out of the hovel of which I spoke.

TRY THE EXPERIMENT OF ORGANIZATION.

You and I, my friends, know it is true, notwithstanding those politicians,—men who would destroy the influence of those of us who are going to the country talking about these things. They fear we have a little influence, and they want to destroy it, because they think we are stirring you up to break the chains with which they have bound you in slavery down through the ages. It is a relic of barbarism that has come down to us from the feudal ages, when we were hewers of wood and drawers of water, and when, as Hammond, of South Carolina, called us, we were the mudsills of society. We have furnished half the money to build these roads, and then they have taxed us three-quarters of our products to carry what was left to market. I know you will bear plain talk from me, for I am one of you; there is not a single thing connected with farming, that I do not know. I know how meanly I have felt when I have gone to ask men what they would give for my wife's butter, and when I have sold for 20 cents corn that cost me 30. This is not all. I know how hard it is to earn money on a farm, and pay for that farm. It is impossible; you cannot do it. What is the consequence? Why you toil on—toil your head blossoms for the grave, and then the man who holds the mortgages takes the farm. That is what we are coming to speedily, unless we change it soon. Come up, then, and join these organizations. Do not stand back, as I saw men doing at your meeting this morning, who, when invited to come up and pay their dollar, went down stairs. It will be the best dollar you ever spent in your lives, if you get up a club or Grange in every precinct in your county, and attend those gatherings as faithfully as you do your religious meetings. Make that the home where you come together, with your wives and daughters, and consult about these things. Bring them there, and be what you never have been before,—social beings. Abandon that isolation in which you have been so long that the milk of human kindness has all soured or dried up. Come together sociably, and talk over these matters which concern us all alike, and let us concoct a scheme to meet those who are robbing us. Let us meet them by counter-schemes, and fix the price upon our products, and have it every time. The moment we make this organization general all over the United States, and bring the farmers all together in one common bond, the victory is won, and we have no more to do. This is all feasible. "Go thou and do likewise," like the ladies with their butter. Just try the experiment. Shut right down on them. "If you want my butter, you can have it for a quarter; if not, let it alone." I tell you, in a week they would come after it, and this is what I want them to come to. I have been running after them long enough. I want them to hitch up their teams and come and say, "Mr. Smith, I want a bushel of potatoes; what do you ask?" I want that, instead of my shouldering them into town, and their saying, "I will give you 18 cents for them." My old back has been bent double many a day carrying potatoes and flour to the wagon, and then up some three or four pair of stairs, and then selling 6,000 pounds for $18. Is that sufficient pay for such service?

INCREASE IN TAXATION.

Then there is another wrong which we have brought upon ourselves, and we might as well look it squarely in the face and right it. When I went on the farm, seventeen years ago, it took a $10 gold-piece to pay the taxes, and now it takes seven and a half of them, which is an advance of a little over 700 per cent; but what corresponding benefit have I, in God's name, for that increase of taxes? Is it not time for us to look into it, and inquire of our public servants how it happens that our taxes increase, and what they give us in exchange for them? Did you know that they are multiplying offices and expenses, and voting away thousands upon thousands of dollars, with a perfect disregard of the interests of the tax-payers? I am told that a county not 100 miles from here used to be run for $300 a year, and now it costs $2,500. Did you ever stop to think that it takes the product of a whole township to feed a Judge? Our Circuit Judge eats up all we earn in our township in a year. Is not he a monstrous eater? Is not it time we tried to look into this matter, and see if we could not get some man who would eat less? It costs too much to board that kind of cattle. Think of what you are getting for your products, and of what you are paying for his services! Is there any reason, justice, or right, in all this?

THE SALARY GRAB.

"All we ask is justice." I think that was the motto on one of your banners. We ask that the service rendered to me shall bear a fair proportion to the service that I render, or the pay I give. That is a proposition which almost any of us can work out. Will you tell me why I should work thirty months to pay a member of Congress for working one in the public service, for that is just what the salary amounts to according to this new steal they have made, with its backward and forward pay. Is it right that you can earn just as much and no more, in two and a half years, as one of these—what do you call them? — scoundrels, earns in a month? No, not "earns"; I will take that back, for they do not do any such thing. They do not earn a dollar of it. They take it because they can; because they have hold of the strings of the public purse. The money they took was a sacred trust, and would have been held as such in the hands of every honorable man, and the President who signed that bill, which put $100,000 in his pocket, is not one bit better, in my estimation, than the man who voted for it and took the steal.

HIS OPINION OF GRANT.

You will pardon me for using such harsh expressions as that when I tell you I have been a Republican ever since the party started, and went "right straight along with it; but, thank God, I did not vote for Gen. Grant the last time. I have not that sin to answer for, at any rate. But let me say I do not feel a bit meaner about it, and I do not think I degraded myself a bit more in voting for him the first time than any Democrat who voted for James Buchanan. I should think there is but very little to choose between them. The Democrat who voted for James Buchanan, and the Republican who voted for Grant, are in very much the same condition. It is like putting two eggs in a bag and shaking it—it is an even thing which comes out first.

But these men have fixed their own salary. How is it with your County Judge? What corresponding benefit have you for the extra pay you allow him? You lately urged the passage of a law giving them civil jurisdiction. Have you stopped to think that it will cost you three or four times as much to run your County Court? Have you any corresponding benefit?

STRICTER OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY REQUIRED.

Every good citizen should pay his fair proportion of the taxes, and never growl. It is the duty of all good citizens to maintain the Government that protects us, but it is not our duty to be robbed, or to allow some scoundrel to have an opportunity to thrust his hands into our pockets and take out the last dollar. It is our duty to look after those fellows now. We have wakened up to this thing at last. We have been asleep all these years, and allowed them to handle this money, and do just what they pleased with it, without ever calling them to a settlement as you would me, were I handling your funds. Why should there be any difference? Why should there be a stricter accountability between us than between the citizens who make our Government and their public servants? Why not make them account for every dollar they have received, and see that they do not have a chance to cheat us again?

FEARS OF THE REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS.

When I said I was a Republican, I said what was simply the truth. When this movement began, the Republican politicians called us farmers a very honest set of fellows. "Why, certainly you are right, you are down-trodden, go right along. The railroads are robbing you. We are really glad that you have aroused yourselves and are going to stand up and assert your rights." That was all well and right. We were the finest set of fellows in the world, and these men, when they wanted something could dress up in farmer's rig and come into town with hayseed in their hair. But when they found we were not going to elect them to any office, notwithstanding the hay-seed and all that, we began to see the design of their whole course. Here is where the trouble came in. This is why they hate me: Because I dare stand right up in the face of you all and say to you as fellow-farmers, you have got to go to voting; you must go right down to the bedrock; you have got to go to voting as farmers. Here is the root of the whole evil: Men have had special charter-privileges granted to them. By whom? By our legislators. If it be a fact that they have bartered away, irrevocably, our right to control the railroads of the country,—which I do not believe, nor admit, for a moment,—how did it come that they dared to do it, against our remonstrances and our known desire to reserve these rights to ourselves? Because we voted them into office for no higher reason under God's heaven than that they belonged to our party. That is all there was of it. They used to say up in Henry County, where there is 3,000 Republican majority, that you might nominate the very devil, and he would be elected, and there are old Bourbon counties down here, where they call themselves Democratic, and where they would elect him also, was he on the Democratic ticket.

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES DEAD.

We might as well talk it right out, my friends. The Democratic party died twelve years ago, and I was at the funeral, and did not cry over it. Nor is that all. If any of you doubt that we buried it twelve years ago, you make State and National nominations, and call them, and the next time we will fix them as the boy did the dog. "I know he is dead, but I want to make him deader." You know that the people repudiated that Democratic party twelve years ago, on account of its corruptions. Do not you know that Tom Benton, and such men, tried to stem that monstrous tide of corruption, but could not do it? Do not you know that the people spewed it out of their mouths because of its corruption, and do not you know that just so certain as they did it, just so certain will they spew the Republican party out of their mouths for the same reason?

HIS CRITICISM OF SENATOR MORTON.

Now here has Morton, the very saint of the Republican party, been making a speech in Ohio, and he tells you how he is in sympathy with this Farmers' Movement; how we have wrongs, which ought to be righted, but they have never been brought before State Legislatures and Congress in such a shape as now. But Congress has a right, under the Constitution, to regulate commerce between the States; there is a remedy for them, and all this matter will be fixed up next winter. We need not do a thing. We can go on and raise 20-cent corn and 4-cent pork. It will be all right next winter, when Congress meets. When I think of the impudence of such a thing, I feel as the old fellow did when the tail board of his wagon came out as he was going up hill, and the potatoes rolled out. They asked him why he did not swear, and he said it was no use; he could not do justice to the subject. And when I think of the impudence of Oliver P. Morton, standing up before the people of Ohio, and saying these wrongs will be righted the coming winter, I do not swear, because I cannot do justice to the subject, and I will not undertake it.

THE REFORM POSSIBLE WITHIN EXISTING PARTIES.

History has proven that no reform was ever yet worked inside the party or sect in which originated the corruptions complained of. From Martin Luther down, all the great social, political, and religious reforms that have ever been accomplished began clear down among the common people, and worked upwards, while all oppressions, wrongs, and corruptions began up yonder, and worked downward. When I began in this movement, I said I would seek to accomplish these reforms "inside of the Republican party if I can, outside of it if I must. But that salary-grab, the action of our Legislature last winter, of the Republican Legislature of Indiana, upon this matter last winter, and that of the Iowa Legislature, which snubbed the Grangers, has convinced me that there is no redress for us inside any party organization except our own. That is what I have come to. Hence, I say, I have ceased to be a Republican in that sense of the word which means a partisan. There is a great difference between being a politician and a partisan, for every time you vote you do a political act; but let that vote be something; let it be the exponent of your principles; let it be, as the poet has it—

a thing that falls
As falls the snow-flake on the sod,
But executes the freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God.

Let such be your vote. Do not regard your party doctrine, but God's everlasting principles of right and justice, upon which all is founded. Let it be the exponent of those principles, and we are all right at once.

HOW PARTIES COME INTO EXISTENCE.

Some say you cannot make a party out of this Farmers' Movement. Make a party! Such a thing never was done. You cannot make a party. They grow as trees do. You plant the seed, the principles, and if the principles are those of right and justice, that party will grow and become a power, just as the Democratic outgrow the Federal party, and just as the Republican outgrew the Democratic, and just as we will grow up to be a power in the land out of the corruptions of both of them. In these independent nominations and organizations we are planting the seed of a party which will grow and prosper in time.

USELESSNESS OF PARTISANSHIP.

Now, what have you or I, as farmers, ever gained by being partisans? How have our pecuniary interests been promoted by voting for this man because he belonged to this party, or the other man because he belonged to some other party? Look this fact right in the face, that, during the whole history of the legislation of this country, State and National, there has never been a single law enacted looking to the protection of agriculture, but, on the contrary, every law, if not dead against us, has been unfriendly to the agricultural and producing interests of the whole United States. And yet we have stood the brunt of the battle, and paid the largest portion of the taxes, for the simple reason that we would not hide our horses, while these money-lenders could hide their mortgages. Owing to unjust and unequal laws, we have borne the largest share of the burden of taxation. Is it not time that we looked after this matter, and secured the passage of some law which will give us at least an equal chance in the race for wealth? That is all I ask.

WHY MEN HAVE BEEN ELECTED TO OFFICE.

For what did you vote for a man to go to the Legislature? How did he get the nomination? How did your Member of Congress get his nomination? For what did you vote for him? Because of his integrity, his honor, his virtue? Because of his education, culture and ability? Because he was a man who, when he got to Congress, would be incorruptible, and would seek to protect that largest share of his constituents,—that is, the agricultural population of the country,—that elected him? No such thing. It never entered into the heads of me or you. Why did you vote for him then? Because the party nominated him, and that was the sole and only recommendation he had, and had you known from the very bottom of your hearts that he would have taken the last dollar you had the moment he had a chance to do it, you would still have voted for him to carry out your partisan feelings. Is that wise? Is that discreet? Is that acting like men with common judgment and discretion, or is it not? If not, then let us turn about. Do you or I care for the success of men who say, "What are you going to make a party? I thought you were not going into politics. You will kill yourselves the moment you go into anything of the kind." We have been in politics as long as we have lived, and yet we have not killed ourselves. I have been in politics since I was 21, and have killed myself every year since that time.

HE WILL BE VOTED NO LONGER.

I have been voted—that is the word—ever since I was 21, and now I am going to vote, that is the difference. We have been led up to the polls all these years like cattle, and have been voted. Now, in God's name, let us go to voting. When you do that, you will make the fur fly. When you decide that you will do that, you will see more than one fellow around with hay-seed in his hair and in his clothes. My advice is simply this, to vote as farmers. You may take it or not, just as you please, but I am going to pursue that course, and if anybody else goes with me, I will nominate some fellow for some office, and vote for him, and thus make sure he has one vote anyhow?

NUMERICAL POWER OF THE FARMERS.

Did you ever stop to think that you have three-fifths and a fraction over of all the votes in this State? Yet with all that numerical superiority, what have you done in electing men to office to protect your interests? Think what a power you have! Is it any wonder that these fellows are ready to bow right down to us when they think of the power we hold as voters? Is it any wonder that they are willing to concede to us a great many things and a great many rights they have always denied us heretofore? As for myself, so help me Heaven, no man who has once betrayed my trust, no man who took that salary-steal, or voted for it, from President down to the lowest one of them, will ever get my vote for any office whatever, not even for path-master, and I say as I did on the Fourth of July, that if any one of these men is ever elected again, outside of certain large cities, it will be agricultural votes that will elect them, and I said, and repeat the expression, that if they are thus elected, you deserve to go right in and work thirty months to pay them for one in the public service.

LOCK UP YOUR CORN-CRIBS.

Then if you are wronged in the future, do not complain, for you have it in your power to remedy the evil by these combinations, but let them be for good, mind you, not for evil. I do not believe in extortion. I do not want you to combine and say you will have a dollar a pound for butter, for that is too much. That is wrong. That is what we are fighting. But combine to get 25 cents, and I say God speed to you every time, you deserve it and earn it. Let us combine here. I saw a man at our National Congress who said, "When I left Southwestern Georgia, I paid a dollar a bushel for your prairie corn. I come out here and I find that you are getting 20 cents a bushel for it, and that therefore somebody got 80 cents for fetching it to me. You ought to have half a dollar for that corn, and I ought to get it for 75 cents, and then the fellows who fetch it to us would get 25 cents instead of 80, and that would equalize the thing. I would rather pay 75 cents than a dollar, and you never ought to raise a bushel of corn for less than half a dollar," and so say I. You never should sell a bushel short of half a dollar, and you can have it the moment you say you will.

AND THE WORLD IS AT YOUR FEET.

Get out of debt now. If your poor neighbors must sell, furnish them the money, make up a purse for them, lend them the money on their cribs, and enable them to hold on till the price is up. Then, instead of those warehouses at Chicago bursting with rotten and hot corn, let them order of a dealer here in Carrollton, "Send me 5,000 bushels of high mixed corn at the best figure you can buy it for." That is the way. Then this dealer will say to you, "Here, I want 5,000 bushels of high mixed; what will you let me have it for?" "Half a dollar." And do you not know that that half a dollar will come as surely as God's sun shines, for they cannot live without corn. They cannot eat dry goods and nails, while we can be self-supporting on a farm, and there is where we have got the advantage, for we can make our farms support us, as they did when I was a boy, when we spun linen and raised or made everything we used. They must have our products, and the power to fix a price upon them is in our hands the moment we get ready for it, and that within a year, if we are wise in this matter. First, begin by organizing everywhere, not for extortion, not for robery, but to execute the first law of nature—that of self-protection. Organize, that we may be strong against the strong. While segregated, we are weak; aggregated, we are a power which will be irresistible for good to ourselves.

GROWTH OF THE MOVEMENT.

I feel honored by your presence here to-day, and yet I am sure that this large congregation of ladies and gentlemen did not come simply to hear me. I think your presence is chiefly due to the intense interest you feel in this Farmers' Movement. It is a matter which is under discussion here to-day, and somewhere else to-morrow. I do not say it boastingly or egotistically, but I am called upon to go somewhere every day in the week, and sometimes to four or five places a day. I only go where my friends will let me. I say this merely to show you how it is a common feeling all over the West. There is an intensity about it that means success. They had the first meeting of the kind in Indiana last week, and there were over 10,000 in one crowd—10,000 men, and women, earnest and determined, every one of them. The fire is kindled down there, and it will not be put out; see if it is. The thing is spreading, I hear every day. The old Macedonian cry arises from everywhere, "Come over and help us." The people are aroused as they never have been before in this country on any subject, and well they may be. If matters had gone on five years more, the last rivet would have been clinched in that chain that was binding us to the car of a monopoly aristocracy. Then you might have had a revolution, but I do not believe there will be any now.

GOV. BEVERIDGE ADDRESSING FARMERS.

I have seen displayed on many a banner, "Peaceably if We Can; Forcibly if We Must;" on others, "The Ballot or the Bullet;" and on another, "Gov. Beveridge's Resignation or His Head." I do not know what that means. I would not care if he resigned, for I do not think that he is any credit to the State, nor that he is any good to the Farmers' Movement, although he professes to have a good deal of friendship and sympathy for us. So, too, John M. Palmer made a speech at Clinton, at a farmers' picnic, together with Gov. Beveredge. I would as soon think of getting the old fellow with a cloven hoof and a long tail to preach a Sunday sermon in a Christian church. It would be just as much out of place as to get those two men to talk to the farmers. They have no sympathy with us, and you may as well understand it, only just so far as they can vote us, and use us as voting cattle to elect them to some office; that is all. Recollect how Gov. Beveridge acted last year in the appointment of those three Railroad Commissioners, who were intended by the law to stand between these privileged corporations and the people. He made those appointments to pay a political debt. It had no other significance. He did not care a sentimental whether they would defend the farmers or not, so long as it paid off Beveridge's political debt. That is the way it is run. "Tommy, tickle me, do, and in time I will tickle you, too." That is all there is of it. They tickled Beveridge, and he turned round and tickled them, when it came their turn. We must stop all this, and we can do it easily.

CULTIVATE MORE BRAINS AND LESS CORN.

You would be all the better for coming together here to-day, even if you had just talked to one another, and never heard a word from this platform You will go home better men and women, with higher and nobler purposes. Let me repeat what Col. Coleman said, "Cultivate more brains, and less corn," and you will be the richer in the end. Make your houses the pleasantest places on earth for yourselves and your children; surround them with all beautiful things; fill them with books and pictures. No matter if you do not have quite so much money when you die; you will not be half so sorry to leave it. The man who has only a thousand dollars when he dies can only be a hundred-thousandth part as long as Vanderbilt with his hundred millions. Let us live, while we live, for pure, rational, intelligent happiness. I determined years ago to get as much of it in this world as I could. Rational happiness does not consist in getting drunk, nor being a beast, but in the cultivation of the higher faculties of the mind, which make man God-like. So do not try to raise so much 20-cent corn, but raise a stock of brains with which to meet these cunning scoundrels every time.

I thank you for your patient and kind attention to me during all these hours in which you have been listening to my remarks.

PERSONAL.

Ed. Converse, of Boston, is at the Gardner.

A. K. Butts, of New York, is at the Gardner.

H. B. Payson, of New York, is at the Gardner.

Commodore Morris, U. S. N., is at the Pacific.

B. P. Hinman, of Cincinnati, is at the Pacific.

W. C. Johnson, of England, is at the Sherman.

Capt. S. P. Willard, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

Wm. W. Hyde, of Shanghai, China, is at the Gardner.

Thomas Blakey, of Philadelphi, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Jacob Reeve, of Pittsburgh, is at the Sherman.

J. Ford, of the New York *Times*, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. P. L. Cable, of Rock Island, is at the Pacific.

Chas. H. Sherrill, of Washington, D. C., is at the Pacific.

Col. R. J. Sweet, of Washington, D. C., is at the Sherman.

Col. F. G. Stewart, of London, England, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. John I. Reddick, U. S. Senator from Nebraska, is at the Pacific.

The notorious Waukesha Sam is expected at the Grand Pacific this morning. He will be

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Gen. John A. Logan will be unable to speak in Iowa this fall.

George T. Brown, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, is proposed for Mayor of Alton at the ensuing election.

Walt Whitman is recovering from his attack of paralysis, and is seen quite often in the streets of Philadelphia, although he walks but little.

The handsome residence property of Henry D. Huff, at Winona, Minn., has been purchased by H. W. Lamberton for $22,500.

Gen. Brinkerhoff has retired from the editorial charge of the *Ohio Liberal*, published at Mansfield, and will devote his attention in future to banking.

George A. Buskirk, who shot Ross, a barkeeper at Bloomington, Ind., a few months ago, has returned home a soberer and, ought to be, a wiser and better man.

Robert Harris, Superintendent of the C. B. & Q. Railroad, did not appear before the McDonough County Fair Association to tell what he knew about farming.

Judge Clagett, of the Keokuk *Constitution*, has received intelligence of the death of his father, Thomas Clagett, Sr., who died at his residence in Prince George's County, Md., on Tuesday, at the advanced age of 84 years.

We had a call yesterday from the Hon. A. M. Cavan, of Woodford County, whom the Chicago *Journal* reported killed at Edgewood. Mr. Cavan asserts emphatically that he is no such man.—*Peoria Transcript.*

Steven Stine has been spoken of as a candidate for County Judge. He says he would like to be Judge just to get a chance at the lawyers. His first judicial

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 6.

The financial business of the past week has been the largest ever transacted in Chicago. It will be seen by the figures given below that the aggregate clearings of the banks were over $7,000,000 greater than for the corresponding week of last year. Taking the bank clearings as a criterion, it is fair to estimate that the fall trade of the city is at least 25 per cent greater than last year. And yet, with all this increase of business, money is a great deal easier than it was at this time last fall. The cause of this is the greater rapidity with which the crops are being marketed.

There has, however, been an increased demand for money in the last few days. There is more business paper offered on the street than there was a week ago, and the current rate for money in the open market is now 10 per cent, in place of 8 per cent, as it was ten days ago.

The country orders for currency were smaller to-day, as is usually the case on Saturdays, and the price of New York exchange was consequently firmer, with buyers at $1 per $1,000 discount.

The sudden decline in the price of gold to-day sustains what we have been saying in this column of THE TRIBUNE for a month past, viz: That in the present aspect of our foreign trade, our heavy exports of domestic products, and our diminished imports of foreign goods, an important decline in the price of gold this fall seemed inevitable, and that the great talk in the New York papers about what the "gold clique" were going to do, was mere "bunkum." Jay Gould and his "gold clique" got into their bad speculation in April and May, when it looked as though gold might advance largely in July, as it had done for several years. But the unusually large exports of domestic products this summer have entirely changed the aspect of affairs, and unless some important event should happen to alter the present commercial outlook, it is probable that gold will decline 4 or 5 per cent more within the next six months.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$5,866,274.31	$537,573.80
Tuesday	5,365,493.36	461,065.35
Wednesday	5,420,271.55	488,166.78
Thursday	5,200,556.77	540,822.81
Friday	5,140,297.47	366,578.22
Saturday	4,757,264.50	292,069.88
Total	$31,750,157.96	$2,686,976.84
Corresp'g week last year	24,592,407.78	2,461,376.46

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage, 76 Washington street:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Third National Bank	135	140
Fifth National Bank	125	127
Union National Bank	150	...
Commercial National Bank	152	...
Merchants' National Bank	200	...
German National Bank	123	125
Manufacturers' National Bank	...	105
Northwestern National Bank	210	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	118	120
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	105	110
National Bank of Illinois	105	110
National Bank of Commerce	105	110
Chicago City Railway	...	155
West Division Railway	...	175
North Division Railway	...	100
Pullman Palace Car	110	111
Elgin Watch Company	102	105
Chamber of Commerce	93	94
Traders' Insurance Company	98	100

SALES.

$500 Traders' Insurance Company at 99.
$5,000 German National Bank at 123.
$5,000 Corn Exchange National Bank at 118.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Money active during the greater part of the day at 7 currency to gold interest, and during the afternoon there were few loans at 1-64 per diem. At the final close the market was easier, with business at 6@7. The bank statement and the decline in stocks caused many borrowers to become frightened, and bid up the money market on themselves, which was one great reason of the activity.

Foreign exchange was decidedly firmer. Messrs. Brown Bros., Belmont & Co., Henry Clews & Co., and other prime bankers advanced their rates very suddenly to 107⅞ for sixty days and 108⅞ for sight.

Gold heavy and lower, under continued pressure to sell. The price declined from 114 ⅛ to 112⅞, and closed at 113⅛. Rates paid for carrying were 4, 5, 3, and 2 to flat. The Treasury operations here for the week included disbursements of $1,525,000, and receipts of $2,860,000 for customs. The imports were: General merchandise, $4,520,767; dry goods, $3,764,700. Produce exports, $5,420,644; and specie exports, $690,103.

Government bonds lower, in sympathy with gold.

State bonds quiet, and nothing doing of any account.

There was great activity in the stock market, and dealings at times were attended with considerable animation and excitement. Speculation was weak and unsettled early in the day, in anticipation of a bad bank statement, and a further decline followed the official exhibit. Late in the day there was a firmer tone, and the market made a recovery toward the close.

Earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Road for August show an increase of $14,680 over the same month last year.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119	Coupons, '67	117
Coupons, '62	116	Coupons, '68	116
Coupons, '64	116	10-40s	112⅛
Coupons, '65	117	Currency 6s	113
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	New 5s	114

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	90⅛	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	81⅛	North Carolinas, old	27⅛
Tennessees, new	81⅛	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	98	St Paul pfd	68
Western Union	89⅝	Wabash	66
Quicksilver	35⅛	Wabash pfd	66
Adams Express	91	Fort Wayne	93⅛
Wells Fargo	72⅛	Terre Haute	10
American Express	62	Terre Haute pfd	37⅛
United States Ex	67⅛	Chicago & A., ex div	103
Pacific Mail	42⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	105
New York Central	104	Ohio & Mississippi	37⅛
Erie	58⅝	C., C. & C.	84
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q.	98
Harlem	128⅛	Lake Shore	91⅛
Harlem pfd	132⅛	Indiana Central	29⅛
Michigan Central	90	Illinois Central	107
Pittsburgh	86⅛	Union Pacific stocks	26⅛
Northwestern	60	Union Pacific bonds	80⅛
Northwestern pfd	77⅛	Central Pacific bds	100⅛
Rock Island	107⅛	Del, Lack. & Western	99
N. J. Central	101⅛	B. H., & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	46⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

The steady increase in the activity in real estate during the last few weeks is shown, not only by the greater number of persons in the real estate offices, but by the increasing volume of transfers recorded from day to day. The average weekly aggregate consideration of deeds filed for record now is nearly double what it was in July.

There is usually some increase of sales of realty in the fall, but in the present instance the increase is greater than usual, and arises mainly from the extremely favorable aspect of commercial and financial affairs in the West generally this fall.

As the trade of the Northwest is concentrated in this, its metropolis, so the effects of the prosperity of the great wheat-raising region this fall is being concentrated in the same place. The wheat crop of 1873, in the country tributary to Chicago, will probably sell for $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 more money than the wheat crop of the same territory in 1872. Here is the basis for a large increase of trade. That the greatest effect of this increase of wealth to stimulate mercantile and manufacturing business will be felt in Chicago, there can be scarcely a doubt. The results of this will, of course, be an increase of population and wealth which will make an increase in the value of real estate in the city generally inevitable. That the increase in values in some quarters of the city will be greater than in others, there is no doubt; but in the present aspect of affairs there is probably no quarter of the city or its suburbs where real estate will not experience the effects of the general prosperity in a greater or less degree within the next twelve months. Prices of real estate, however, move slow compared to prices of commodities. In fact, there is little resemblance in the laws governing them. Real estate, like bonds and securities, represents the investment of the surplus profits of trade and industry. For this reason the greatest demand for real estate is not to be expected until the great annual activity in exchanging products for goods called the "fall trade," is over. It is then that producers, manufacturers, merchants, and speculators know how much they have made, and how much surplus profit they have to invest in something of permanent value like real estate or bonds and mortgages. For this reason the greatest legitimate demand for real estate that will result from the present commercial prosperity of the West will probably not be experienced until next February or March.

INSIDE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Within the past ten days there appears to be considerable more inquiry for what is called "inside" residence property, that is, for building lots on streets where there are pavements, sidewalks, gas, water, and all the other conveniences of city life, not more than two or three miles from the business centre. The causes of this better inquiry are, first, that the cost of building is very cheap; a residence that eighteen months ago would have cost $7,000 to build, can now be built for about $5,000. On a cheaper class of houses the percentage of reduction is not so great, and the smaller the house the less the percentage of reduction of cost. Another reason for more inquiry for inside residence property is, the general belief that the increase of trade in the city will make a greater demand within the next year for residences for merchants and traders generally.

CLARENDON HILLS.

Mr. O. J. Stough, who recently sold a large part of the suburban town of Hinsdale for the sum of $400,000, has bought a half interest in the suburban town of Clarendon Hills for $50,000. Three years ago Mr. Stough sold the whole of the Clarendon Hills property to Messrs. Robert Harris, A. T. Hall, and J. M. Walker, for $20,000. His present repurchase of a half interest is, therefore, made at an advance of 400 per cent. Clarendon Hills is one mile east of Hinsdale, and is already a village of some 500 inhabitants, and, as it is a high location on one of the best-managed railroads running out of the city, and only about 10 miles from the business part of the city, it bids fair to become an important suburban place.

SOME RECENT SALES.

Messrs. William A. Butters & Co. held a successful auction sale of some very choice South Park property last Tuesday. The northwest corner of Drexel Boulevard and Fifty-first street, a lot 129 feet east front on the boulevard by 230 feet on Fifty-first street, sold for $225 per front foot on Drexel Boulevard. Several inside lots fronting east on the boulevard sold for $175 per front foot. A few lots fronting on Cottage Grove avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, were sold at an average of $60 per front foot.

Among recent sales of suburban acres are 80 acres in the w ½ of n e ¼ of Section 21, Town 37, Range 14, e, near Calumet Station. Sold by Clarke, Layton & Co., for $24,000. Also, 6⅜ acres in Morgan Park, at Washington Heights, for $10,500.

Messrs. W. D. Kerfoot & Co. sold 2⅛ acres on the south side of Sixteenth street, west of Western avenue and adjoining the railroad track, for $25,000.

Henry L. Hill sold yesterday, 4⅛ acres, fronting east on the South Park, at Fifty-ninth street, and also having a frontage on Calumet and Prairie avenues. Consideration, $35,000.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 6: City property, number of sales, 141; consideration, $630,035; north of city limits, number of sales, 7; consideration, $41,986; south of city limits, number of sales, 29; consideration, $99,686; west of city limits, number of sales, 4; consideration, $50,700. Total sales, 181; total consideration, $812,407.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 6.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	4,300	3,635	4,633	2,915
Wheat, bu	216,060	61,390	296,192	43,463
Corn, bu	157,475	294,470	43,237	120,389
Oats, bu	49,900	57,610	41,394	18,645
Rye, bu	8,284	6,503	760	400
Barley, bu	30,340	39,020	6,832	11,295
Grass seed, lbs	226,000	92,295	122,338	43,690
Flax seed, lbs	383,282	460,650	105,271	11,500
Broom-corn, lbs	8,500	27,280	....	....
Cured meats, lbs	....	31,000	292,960	290,280
Beef, brls	....	....	185	....
Pork, brls	....	....	1,068	....
Lard, lbs	7,180	7,360	167,000	114,000
Tallow, lbs	27,615	14,700	40,560	....
Butter, lbs	75,385	60,410	24,000	55,850
Live hogs, No	12,289	9,060	10,093	7,761
Cattle, No	2,728	3,280	1,910	2,082
Sheep, No	400	551	....	585
Hides, lbs	75,230	99,305	65,956	123,250
Highwines, brls	70	225	50	451
Wool, lbs	98,667	117,820	85,515	45,952
Potatoes, bu	1,439	1,919	22	....
Lumber, m feet	8,300	4,179	1,781	2,001
Shingles, m	573	1,830	1,405	2,558
Lath, m	455	45	220	240
Salt, brls	100	6,815	3,463	2,590

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 8,838 bu wheat; 1,238 bu corn; 1,471 bu oats; 329 bu rye; 2,520 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 28,753 bu wheat; 25,967 bu corn; 21,939 bu oats; 4,249 bu rye; 10,093 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 681 cars wheat; 527 cars corn; 5,900 bu No. 1 do; 35,400 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 49 cars oats; 43 cars rye; 500 bu No. 2 do by canal; 65 cars barley. Total (1,369 cars) 554,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding week ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Sept. 6, 1873.	Aug. 30, 1873.	Sept. 7, 1872.
Flour, brls	32,800	30,432	20,666
Wheat, bu	1,600,410	1,845,061	335,690
Corn, bu	1,656,565	1,768,890	1,665,228
Oats, bu	423,174	881,007	432,740
Rye, bu	68,902	72,011	38,295
Barley, bu	146,460	84,677	167,180
Live hogs, No	57,574	54,905	62,673
Cattle, No	16,267	19,942	17,288
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	30,343	26,527	14,623
Wheat, bu	1,895,517	911,736	303,654
Corn, bu	457,485	772,235	1,407,908
Oats, bu	252,624	236,281	202,896
Rye, bu	30,378	48,964	15,219
Barley, bu	45,583	24,314	75,802
Live hogs, No	43,944	50,396	45,580
Cattle, No	9,947	12,843	9,908

Neither this table, nor the above daily table, includes the receipts by canal to-day.

The rise in freights has effectually shut off through shipments of flour to Europe. The rate to Glasgow or Liverpool is now $2.10 in gold per brl, a rise of 40c in specie within a week. This is equivalent to 71½c per bu in currency for wheat, without other than transportation charges.

One of the finest samples of wheat ever sent to this city came in this morning from Portland, Oregon. It averages 35 bushels to each of 40 acres.

It is now admitted in New York that Chicago wheat sells for just as much as Milwaukee wheat of the same grade, and the New York Chamber of Commerce has sent here for samples of our standards. These will be furnished, and, we hope, will be often referred to. The odious distinction between the two in New York has arisen almost entirely from the fact that some of our shippers (now out of the business) used to indulge in the little game of mixing a considerable quantity of the lower grades in with each cargo of No. 2 that they dispatched Eastward; and the inferior mixtures were, naturally enough, stigmatized as "Chicago No. 2," so that it soon became impossible to sell our straight No. 2 at its real value, without calling it Milwaukee wheat, which has been done in numberless instances. If our samples are kept in New York, and referred to, the buyers of wheat will be able to tell easily whether or not nominal Chicago No. 2 be real Chicago No. 2, and can act accordingly.

The lines of railroad leading to the East are understood to be so much overrun with orders for the freighting of grain that they are obliged for the present to refuse to make any more contracts. They have not cars enough to transact all the business offered, and are hampered in loading here by the crowded state of our local tracks. The difficulty will probably be remedied soon, and in the meantime the large accession of vessels from the lumber and ore to the grain-carrying trade may give relief, both as to quantity and cost of transportation.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again active to-day, and generally firm, though some took a lower range, owing to the magnitude of the freight question, which threatens to swallow up everything else. If the cost of moving produce increases much more, we may well be apprehensive lest the producers be compelled ultimately to pay to have their property moved for nothing. Receipts of grain were again large and shipments moderate.

The demand for dry goods continues steadily to improve, and a firm, healthy tone pervades the market. The buoyant tone of the market for the raw materials gives both cotton and woolen goods an upward tendency, and jobbers do not seem particularly anxious to increase sales at the prices now current. Stocks are in good shape, and our merchants express themselves as well pleased with the general situation. Groceries were again reported active, the volume of sales being fully as large as on either of the preceding days of the week, and yesterday's quotations were thoroughly sustained, not only for the leading staples, but for side-goods as well. The extreme prices at which coffees are now selling, it is expected, will cause a diminished consumption, but the supply is known to be light, and stocks are held with confidence. Syrups are still working upward, and the better grades of molasses also are tending in the same direction. Hard sugars are in scant supply, but other grades are in fair stock, and the general market is steadier than for some time past. Spices are strong. Soaps, candles, starch, etc., remain steady and firm. The situation of the butter and cheese markets was much the same as noted earlier in the week. Only a moderate amount of sales was accomplished in either department, and prices ruled comparatively steady, at 12@25c for the former, and at 11@13c for the latter. Coal remains firm under an active demand, at $9.50@10.00 for Lackawanna, at $9.00 for Erie and Walnut Hill, and at $6.00 for Wilmington. Grain bags continue to move on a liberal scale, but there is a quieter, steadier feeling in the market, and no further changes are looked for at present. Quotations are 37½c for Stark; 35c for Lewiston; 34½c for Otter Creek, and 33c for American and Amoskeag. There were no new features to note in the market for foreign and domestic dried fruits. Raisins, prunes, apples, peaches, are very firm; indeed, there are no evidences of weakness in the list, except, perhaps, currants. Fish remain firm at former quotations. The hide and leather markets were fairly active and firm. Hay was neglected and weak. No changes were developed in the paints, pig-iron, and tobacco markets. Oils were active and generally firm. Linseed oil is strong at the late advance, and bids fair to go higher, in sympathy with the advance in seed.

Lumber at the yards is reported active and very firm, particularly the common grades, which are mostly inquired for. There is already some talk of advancing prices of 12-foot stuff and small timber $1.00 per m feet, owing to scarcity. The offerings at the wholesale market were only fair, and the market was moderately active, and firm at Friday's prices. Shingles on track have advanced. The scarcity of vessels and active yard trade have produced a very firm feeling at both the yards and docks. Metals, tinners' stock, and nails were characterized by a fair degree of activity, and were all firm at the quoted rates. Iron and steel were strong at previous rates, under a fair and improving demand. The average business was transacted in building materials, cooperage, and naval stores. Fine salt continues to meet with a good demand, and is firm at $2.00 per brl. The trading in wool is still liberal, and, as the receipts are moderate, prices are fully sustained. New hops are more plenty, and have been sold recently at 48@50c. Old hops and broom-corn are unchanged. Timothy seed was active, and advanced 5@10c. Flax and clover were firm at previous prices. There was no material change in foreign green fruits. Grapes, apples, and pears were plenty and easy, while peaches were steady. Poultry was plenty, slow, and prices were rather irregular, it being the close of the week. Game was lower. Eggs continue in good request, and advanced.

Highwines were moderately active, but again weak, declining 1c further, in sympathy with continued heaviness at other points. The best bid reported from New York was 94c, which is only 1c above our market yesterday. Sale was reported here early of 100 brls at 93c, and later of 150 brls at 92c. The market closed nominally steady at 92c per gallon.

There is something exceedingly enigmatical in the statement that, notwithstanding the present weakness in highwines for the home market, there is yet a large demand for export, and that fully 2,000 brls could be sold to-day in this market at 48c (without duty), which is considerably above the relative price after the duty has been paid. And yet this statement was made to-day by an operator who is well posted, and is generally regarded as a man of "truth and voracity."

Lake freights were dull and a shade easier, though not quotably lower. There was a rather supply of vessels, and shippers held off in hopes of forcing a decline, but carriers preferred to hold over rather than make concessions. Rates to Buffalo were 10c on oats; 13c on corn, and 14c on wheat, with a rumor of 12c for corn to load on Monday. Kingston rates were not named. Through rates to New England points were about 31c on corn. A total of 7 charters was reported, which will carry out 54,000 bu wheat and 140,000 bu corn, in addition to two vessels engaged to load at Milwaukee.

Provisions were quiet, and a shade firmer. There was not much demand, but owners of produce seemed inclined to hold their property a shade more firmly, especially on short rib middles, which advanced fully ⅛c per lb. Mess pork averaged about 5c per brl higher, and lard was strong at previous quotations. There was quite a movement in old pork, the stocks of which bid fair to be worked off after all by the opening of the next packing season. It was remarked to-day, as an anomaly, that pork for future is about $1.00 per brl higher, and lard 1c per lb lower, than at this date a year ago. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $15.90@16.00; do seller October, $15.12½@15.25; do seller December, $13.50@13.60; seller January, $13.62½@13.75; lard, cash or seller September, $7.85@7.90; summer do, 7½c; seller November, 7½c. Lard, seller December, 7⅛@7⅞c; do seller January, 7⅞c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9¾@11¼c. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅞@8c for shoulders; 9@9½c for short ribs; and 9⅛@9⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8⅛@8⅝c. English meats, 9⅜@9½c for short ribs; 9⅛@9⅝c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ⅛c below these prices. Short ribs, seller December, at 6⅝@6⅝c, boxed; do short clear, 6⅞@7c. Bacon is quoted at 9c for shoulders; 9⅞c for clear ribs; 10⅛c for short clear; and 13⅛@14⅛c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅝c; grease quotable at 4⅝@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $15.92½; 500 brls do seller the month at $15.95; 250 brls do seller October at $15.25; 250 brls do seller December at $13.50; 1,130 brls old pork at $15.00; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 9c; 500 brls city butchers' tallow at $7.60.

The daily *Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point for the week ending Sept. 4, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
Wk'g Sept. 4, '73	3,227	2,524	487	135,000	881,000
Same week, '72	180	2,031	179	......	745,000
Since Nov. 1, '72	245,153	205,946	22,079	41,167,000	165,258,673
Same time '71-72	160,742	175,435	77,281	33,910,155	105,745,714

Flour was quiet, but not dull, and firm at previous quotations. There was only a light demand for export, owing to the scarcity of freight-room, and the strength in ocean rates, but holders were not disposed to look for customers, as their stocks are worked down to a very low point by the active shipping movement of the past week. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 20 brls white winter extras at $8.75; 20 brls do at $8.25; 100 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.12½; 150 brls do at $6.50; 700 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (patent) at $10.50; 100 brls do (Red Rose) at $6.50; 200 brls do (Glory) at $6.25; 400 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,890 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.00; 10 tons do at $11.50, both on track. The following was the range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 7.00@ 9.00
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 5.60
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.75
Spring superfines	2.75@ 4.75
Bran	11.50@12.50

Wheat was only moderately active, and averaged about 1c lower, though foreign markets were reported strong, and New York wheat was held higher. The market opened out very firm, but the reported advance in ocean freights, and the decline in gold in New York, induced several heavy holders to partially unload, which caused weakness. Thenceforward the market was steady, the bears seeming to wish to depress prices further, but being afraid to try it, in view of the facts that the market is already largely oversold for this month, that our receipts are not quite so large as heretofore, and that Milwaukee was already gone 3c per bu above Chicago. There was a fair shipping demand, but it was not nearly so urgent as on Friday, and shippers refused to take hold at all till they could buy at a material decline that would partially compensate for increased cost of transportation to Europe. The speculative demand was fair, and the market was really strong, considering the tremendous cost of sending the grain forward to the consumer. There is no fear that we shall receive, during this month and next, just as much wheat as the railroad companies can bring in, as the pressure for cars in the country is very great; it may be that the receipts will be even greater than now, as corn is expected to let up before long. But with a continued good demand from Europe, there is not much room for an extensive break in prices. Seller the month opened at $1.15⅞, advanced to $1.16⅝, and declined to $1.15⅞, and closed firmer at $1.15⅝. Seller October sold at $1.13⅞@1.14⅛, closing at $1.14⅛. Seller the year sold at $1.12@1.12⅛, closing at $1.12⅛. Cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.18, advanced to $1.19, and soon fell back to $1.18, at which price it closed with firm holders. No. 1 spring closed at $1.23⅛, No. 3 do at $1.12, and rejected do at $1.06. Winter wheat was inactive. Cash sales were reported of 4,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.24; 13,200 bu do at $1.23⅛; 2,400 bu do at $1.23; 400 bu do at $1.22⅛; 3,200 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.25; 2,900 bu do at $1.24; 1,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19; 6,000 bu do at $1.18⅛; 9,200 bu do at $1.18⅛; 40,400 bu do at $1.18⅛; 175,800 bu do at $1.18; 2,400 bu do at $1.17⅞; 2,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.20; 7,600 bu do at $1.18⅛; 5,600 bu do at $1.18⅛; 6,800 No. 3 spring at $1.13; 12,800 bu do at $1.12⅛; 25,600 bu do at $1.12; 5,600 bu rejected spring at $1.06. Total, 323,300 bu.

Corn was active, in a speculative way, and averaged ⅜c higher, though the feeling was very irregular. There was very little shipping demand, though Eastern markets were firm, as there is a margin of several cents per bu against the shipper at present prices. But there was a free speculative demand, and holders were not very anxious to sell, though receipts were again large, and shipments pitiably small in comparison. It was very cold last night and this morning, for the season, and strong fears of early frost were excited. There is no question that an extensive frost thus early in the season would work immense damage to the corn crop, but there has not been any frost yet, so far as heard from, and our present coolness is probably nothing more than the result of an atmospheric wave, which will pass over quickly, and may not be followed by another for several weeks to come. The demand was chiefly for next month's delivery, and the current receipts were purchased freely to carry against them. Seller October opened at 44c, advanced to 44⅜c, receded to 44⅛c, and closed firmer at 44⅛c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 42⅛@43c, closing at 42½c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 42⅝@42½c, and high mixed at 42⅝@42⅜c. Rejected closed strong at 39c, bid. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu high mixed at 42½c; 14,000 bu do at 42⅝c; 12,000 bu do at 42½c; 91,000 bu No. 2 at 42½c; 104,000 bu do at 42⅜c; 25,000 bu do at 42⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 42c; 2,800 bu rejected at 39⅛c; 11,200 bu do at 39; 400 bu unmerchantable at 33c. Total, 273,400 bu.

Oats were active and strong, advancing ⅜c under a liberal demand, which was partially born of smaller receipts, and a more free shipping movement by rail, while New York was also reported firmer towards the close. There were but few sellers till near the end of the session, when they appeared in rather greater force, as the wants of buyers were satisfied, causing an easier feeling. Seller the month opened at 28⅝c, advanced to 29c, and closed at 28⅞c. Seller October sold at 29⅛@29⅝c, closing at 29⅜c. Rejected was in better request at 27c. Cash sales were reported of 44,800 bu No. 2 at 29c; 17,400 bu do at 28⅞c; 113,200 bu do at 28⅝c; 1,200 bu rejected at 27c; 3,600 bu white at 34c, free on board; 600 bu black at 30c, on track. Total, 180,800 bu.

Rye was more active, but ½c lower, owing to a more liberal supply and the difficulty of procuring cars for shipments. Sales were reported of 6,800 bu No. 2 at 67½c; 400 bu by sample at 67c; 400 bu do at 66c; 400 bu do at 65c. Total, 8,000 bu.

Barley was rather more active, and steadier at the selling range of Friday. The recent decline seemed to have brought out more buyers, but they generally wanted small lots, and the larger receipts made offerings fully equal to the demand, so that the market closed easy. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, sold at $1.18@1.20, closing at $1.18. Seller October was nominal at $1.15@1.16. No. 3 closed at about 85c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.18⅛; 2,500 bu do at $1.18; 1,200 bu No. 3 (A. D. & Co.) at 90c; 400 bu do at 88c; 1,600 bu do at 87c; 800 bu do at 86c; 4,000 bu do at 85c; 3,600 bu do at 81c; 400 bu do at 80c; 800 bu rejected at 77c; 1,200 bu do at 76c; 800 bu do at 75c; 1,000 bu by sample at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.30; 800 bu do at $1.25; 800 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do at 93c; 400 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 83c; 400 bu do at 82½c, on track; 600 bu do at $1.30; 300 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 83c, delivered. Total, 26,800 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade of this city to-day:

Sept. 6.—London—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast strong. Cargoes of wheat on passage in very good demand. Floating cargoes of corn off coast excited. Good cargoes American mixed corn off coast, 31s 6d; do, for shipment in two months, 31s. Prime mess pork, 64s. Liverpool—Wheat strong; spring, 11s 11d@12s 6d. Corn quiet. Prime mess pork, 65s.

BARLEY.

A Toronto correspondent of the New York *World* writes, under date of Aug. 28, that the crop of barley in Ontario this year will hardly exceed, if indeed it quite comes up to, 65 per cent of last year's yield. In the Western peninsula the acreage devoted to this crop has been largely curtailed, the farmers preferring to sow spring wheat. From Toronto east as far as Cobourg the breadth of land sown has been curtailed by from 33 to 50 per cent, but east of Cobourg an undiminished acreage is reported. Except in this last section of country, where the falling off is at least 25 per cent, there are no complaints as to the yield,—32, 35, and even 40 bushels to the acre being the commonest reports. In quality, too, the crop is above the average. The grain is uniform in size, and loses little in fanning, and it is free from sprout or dampness. There is, however, very general discoloration from rain.

WOOL.

Walter Brown & Son, of New York, write as follows:

The wool market for the past thirty days has been characterized by a steady demand from consumers, with values on all grades of the staple well maintained. As is customary when the assortment is ample, the inquiry has been for choice wools, and during the month the supply of such lots has been considerably reduced. The natural result of such a depletion in the stock of desirable fleeces is a gradual hardening in values, and we have now to note a rise of about 3 per cent since our last issue. This upward tendency is also somewhat due to heavy purchase of foreign wools made in the American markets for European account, which has in a great measure relieved the pressure on this description, besides encouraging an advance on domestic, and will materially assist importers in working off their purchases without loss.

The fall trade in woolen goods opened with considerable animation, and with most of the commission houses the transactions are much in excess of those of last year; in fact, in several instances we hear of salesahead, which it will employ the mills for some months to consummate. This is quite encouraging to manufacturers, and they, having confidence both in the continuance of a good trade in their own productions, and in firm prices for the raw material, have during the past few weeks been free purchasers of such wools as they are likely to require for the next two or three months.

For combing and delaine grades there has been an active demand, with steadily improving values. The manufacture of these wools is rapidly increasing in this country, and such of our domestic fleeces as can be combed are eagerly sought after to mix with the imported article and thereby cheapen the stock required. It is a matter of regret that the American manufacturers of worsted goods should be obliged to go abroad for the bulk of their supplies; but this must necessarily be the case until our farmers see their own benefit in increasing the production of the full-blooded Leicester and Cotswold breeds of sheep.

The present condition of the wool and woolen interests, considering the apparent small available supplies of wool, would indicate a reasonable prospect of further advance in values, and it is evident that many of the speculative transactions which have occurred within the month are based on this supposition. On the other hand, the approaching transfer of the crops from the West to the East will undoubtedly create a large monetary drain on the seaboard markets during the remainder of the year, with the consequent high rates of interest which almost invariably have a depressing effect on the general mercantile community. It is not at all probable that money will command such exorbitant rates as a year ago, but it is a point to be borne in mind by wool operators, who look for their profit in a prospective future rises in prices, that there is probably no other staple which is so easily depreciated in value by a financial stringency.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat and corn were quiet, and the former was a trifle easier for seller the month. No. 2 spring sold at $1.15⅛@1.15⅝ seller the month, closing at $1.15⅝, and at $1.14⅝ seller October. Corn was lower closing at 42⅛c seller the month, and 44c seller October. Other grain and provisions were quiet. It was rumored that a sail vessel was chartered for wheat to Buffalo, but nothing definite could be learned.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 6.

ALCOHOL—Was 2c lower, closing at $1.84@1.89 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The market is moderately active, the common grades being mostly inquired for. Prices are unchanged, as follows: No. 1 hurl, 8@9½c; No. 1 stalk, braid, 5@7c; No. 2 do, 5@6c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; red tip, 3½@4½c; pale and red, 3@4c.

BUTTER—Sales to local retailers and consumers make a fair aggregate; but the outward movement was limited, and for anything not suitable for table use there was but little inquiry. Prices ranged the same as on the preceding days of the week, where they may be considered steady and firm. We continue to quote: Choice yellow, 22@25c; medium to good, 17@20c; inferior to common, 12@15c.

BAGGING—There was a somewhat quieter feeling in the grain bag market, the demand being less urgent, but there was no softening of prices, as the market is nearly bare of goods and stock can scarcely be replenished to sell at even the retailing high prices now prevalent. We continue to quote: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American A, 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks 63@65c.

BEANS—The demand is still confined to small lots to supply the immediate wants of the city trade. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The condition of this market is substantially the same as for some days past, trade being fair, and prices steady. We quote: Stucco, $3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; marble dust, $2.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Fine goods are comparatively scarce and are held with firmness, but the poorer sorts are in ample supply and may be quoted easy. Following are the prices current: York factory, 12½@13c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—In this market there were no new features to note. Fair activity still characterizes the demand, and the market exhibits a decidedly firm tone, not only for anthracite but for bituminous varieties. We repeat our quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Kirkland Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—There was no change to note. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $25.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—There was an active local inquiry, and, under moderate offerings, the market is firm at 14@15c, and in some instances 16c was obtained.

FEATHERS—Were in continued good request and firm at 78c for prime live-geese, as follows: Prime to choice live-geese feathers at 78c; jobbing price at 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@72c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Prices range the same as for the past fortnight or more, and are still very firm all around. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore, kits, $1.90@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 38@40c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A liberal amount of trading was done in this department, and the general market was firm at former quotations. Domestics are in light stock, but foreign fruits (with the exception of raisins) are in good supply. Following are the prices current: FOREIGN—Dates, 8¼@9½c; figs, drums, 13@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@15c; raisins, layers, $3.20@3.30; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.70; raisins, Valencia, 11¼@12c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 9@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@16c; raspberries, 42@44c; pitted cherries, 30@33c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8c.

GROCERIES—Activity was noticeable in the different departments of the grocery market, and a firm, healthy feeling prevailed all around. Stocks are in good shape, and the general situation seems eminently satisfactory. Below are the ruling prices:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34@34½c; O. G. Java, 31½@32c; Java, No. 2, 30½@31c; fancy Rio, 27@27½c; choice do, 26½@26¾c; prime Rio, 25½@26c; good do, 25¼@25½c; common do, 24¼@24½c; roasting do, 23½@23¾c; Singapore Java, 29@29½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26½@27½c; do, prime, 25½@26½c; Maracaibo, 26½@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13½c; crushed and powdered, 12½@12¾c; granulated, 12½@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11¾c; do, No. 2, 11½@11½c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11@11½c; C No. 2, 10¾@10½c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9½@10c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; common do, 8@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@10c; do prime, 9½@9¾c; do, fair, 8½@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 75@80c; good sugar house syrup, 52@55c; extra do, 62@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 30@33c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@42c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28c@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@6½c; German mottled, 6¾@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c; cocoanut, 7@7½c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Grapes, apples, and pears continue to arrive freely and sell slowly at a wide range of prices. Other fruits were without change. We quote: Lemons, $14.00@15.00 per box. California pears, $5.00@6.00 per case; do plums, red, $4.00 per case, 20 lbs; do, green, 15 lbs, $1.00@2.50. California grapes, $4.50@5.00 per box; apples at $1.00@1.75 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $2.00@3.00 per brl; 35@50c per basket. Blackberries, $4.50 per case; wild do, $2.00@2.50 per case. Pears, 40@80c per box or basket; Bartlett's do, 75c@$1.00 per box. Peaches, 40c@$1.25 per box or basket; do choice per basket, $1.50@2.00. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $2.00@2.75; do 36 lbs, $2.50; do, in baskets, 40@60c; 5@7c per lb; Delaware do, $1.25 per basket. Siberian crab-apples, 35@40c per basket. Green gage plums, $3.50 per basket. Blue (Michigan) plums, $2.00. Plums in cases, $2.00@2.50 per basket. Cranberries, $3.25 per bu.

HOPS—New hops are in large supply and scarce, though the receipts are, as yet, by no means liberal. Sales of prime have been made at 48@50c. Old are quotable steady at 20@40c.

HAY—Remains dull and weak, as previously quoted. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers,—cars to contain 20,000 lbs,—as follows: New timothy, prime, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.00@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $11.00; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market was unchanged in its general features. Local and Eastern tanners are buying liberally, and prices remain firm at the recent advance. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 16@17c; veal-kip, 13@13½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 11@11½c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored out, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand is fair and the market firm at present rates, as follows:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5⅛ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9⅛ @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11⅛ @12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21⅛ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ⅛-in	8⅛ @ 9	℔ lb

LEATHER—Under this head there was nothing new to note. Business continues to improve, and the market retains its firm tone. Prices range as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	80@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	22@ 26
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Are active and firm at the following quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11⅛@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6⅛c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bunches, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7½c.

NAILS—Continue active, and firm at the advance noted yesterday: 10@60d per keg, $4.62½ net; 8d do, $4.87½; 6d do, $5.12½; 4d do, $5.50; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.87½; clinch, $7.12½.

NAVAL STORES—Trade is only fair, but prices are fully maintained, as follows: Manila rope, ℔ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Linseed was again very firm with an upward tendency. Lard, carbon, whale and other descriptions were comparatively steady. Quotations are as follows: Carbon, 17c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 93c; do boiled, 98c; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, deodorized gravity, 18@19c; naphtha common, 15@16c.

PIG IRON—Trade is picking up a little, and this fact, together with the reported advance in Europe, and the higher prices prevalent at the East, induces a more confident feeling, and the quoted prices are being more firmly adhered to than formerly. The New York *Journal of Commerce* of Sept. 3 contains the following: "In Scotch pig, sales have been made of 800 tons at $44 for Glengarnock. The market at the close has a stronger tone, with an advance of about $1 in prices asked. The market is influenced mainly by reports of a rise in prices, and the growing strength of the markets of the various shipping points on the other side, predicated upon the new German tariff which goes into operation Oct. 1." We quote: Scotch (according to brand), $52.00@54.00; Massillon, $52.00; Tuscarawas, $52.00; Lake Superior No. 1, $55.00; do No. 2, $54.00; do No. 3, $57.00; do No. 4, $62.00; do No. 5, $64.00; Missouri charcoal, $55.00; Chicago stone coal, $50.00.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were in large supply and rather slow of sale. At the close prices were a trifle lower, the dealers being anxious to dispose of their stocks. Prairie chickens were plenty and lower. We quote old chickens at $2.50@3.00; spring do, $1.75@3.00; small do, $2.00@2.50; ducks, $3.00; turkeys, 12½c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.50; snipe, $1.00 per doz; venison saddles, 25c per lb.

POTATOES—Were quiet and unchanged. Sweet varieties were in moderate supply and firm. Prices are given below: Early rose, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.25 for common to choice, or 60@70c ℔ bu; yellow sweet at $3.25@3.75 ℔ brl; Jerseys, $4.00.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was more active, and advanced 5@10c. Sales were made at $2.60@3.00 for prime being about $3.00. Clover is scarce and firm at $6.25@6.50, and flax at $1.75@1.80. Sales include: 36 bags choice timothy seed at $3.10; 40 bags do at $3.05; 477 bags prime at $3.00; 113 bags do at $2.95; 165 bags medium at $2.90; 37 bags do at $2.85; 14 bags at $2.82½; 125 bags do at $2.80; 70 bags do at $2.77½; 550 bags do at $2.75; 169 bags do at $2.70; 15 bags common at $2.60; 25 bags clover at $6.50; 8 bags common at $6.25.

SALT—Packers' salt is rather quiet, but the demand for fine salt is unabated, and under light stocks the market is firm. We quote: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

TEAS—Are firm, with an advancing tendency. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@43c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains unchanged. Below are the prices current:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@65c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was quoted firm and unchanged: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—Continues to meet with a fair, steady demand, the receipts are only moderately large, and stocks are not accumulating. Prices are as follows:

Tub, washed, No. 1	50c
Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, XAXX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, XAXX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@27c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

Burry wool, 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, Sept. 6.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 6.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	3,619	7,964	308
Tuesday	3,341	9,582	1,137
Wednesday	2,394	10,039	677
Thursday	3,372	12,680	226
Friday	2,728	12,289	400
Saturday	1,000	8,500	350
Total	16,454	61,054	3,798
Same time last week	19,320	54,376	5,247
Week before last	13,329	55,024	4,854

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,621	5,310	....
Tuesday	1,677	7,678	....
Wednesday	1,465	8,411	....
Thursday	1,448	7,908	....
Friday	1,910	10,093	....
Total	8,121	39,400	....
Last week	12,419	38,217	....

CATTLE—To-night closes one more of a series of dull and unprofitable weeks in this branch of the live stock trade. With the single exception of choice shipping beeves, which have sold fairly, there has been no appearance of activity in the demand for any class of stock, and prices favored buyers throughout. The fresh receipts were not unusually large, but there were stale cattle enough to swell the supply to somewhere in the neighborhood of 19,000. Of this number considerably more than one-half were thin Texans, and, as the remainder was largely made up of common and medium cattle, the extreme dullness and depression during the week is easily accounted for. At the East values have been subjected to a further depreciation. New York and Boston being quoted at ½c lower than last week, while advices from Albany and Buffalo were scarcely less discouraging. Consequently shippers evinced no inclination to engage in extensive operations, and but for the limited supply of fat cattle on sale, prices of such must have suffered in common with the poorer sorts. Choice to extra steers of from 1,300 to 1,550 lbs average, comprised only an insignificant proportion of the week's receipts, and were readily salable at $5.50@6.10, which were substantially the prices current last week. It is now believed that prices have about reached the "hard-pan," but so long as the market is flooded with the inferior class of stock that for several weeks past has comprised the great bulk of supply, it is idle to hope for any upward movement. Several large feeders from this and adjoining States put in an appearance toward the close of the week, and operated on a pretty liberal scale, thus relieving the market of much of the Texan and thin native stock, but after the demand from all sources was fully satisfied, there still remained in the yards not fewer than 4,600 head, for which no outlet could be found. There has been a fair inquiry for veal calves at $2.75@5.50, the inside figure for coarse, thin Texas calves, and the outside for choice natives.

To-day the market was dull, at weak but nominally unchanged prices. The different classes of buyers were in fair attendance, but there was only a limited demand from any source, and trading was sluggish. Shippers operated at $4.25@5.80 for common to extra, while the wants of local buyers and feeders were supplied mainly at $2.00@4.00.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.40@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,500 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.20
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.50@2.75

HOGS—The hog trade has been active throughout the week under review, and notwithstanding the heavy daily arrivals, the market has maintained a firm, healthy tone, yesterday's sales alone showing any appreciable decline. The attendance of buyers has been more than usually full, and both heavy and light grades have found ready sale at satisfactory prices, the former commanding $4.30@4.55, and the latter $4.50@4.80. A few extra assorted lots were taken at $4.85, while some rough coarse mixed lots were disposed of at $4.20@4.25, but the bulk of the transfers were within the range of $4.40@4.75.

To-day there was a good degree of activity, both in the local and outside demand, and liberal as was the supply about everything was picked up, and yesterday's prices were thoroughly sustained, sales making at $4.30@4.55 for common to choice heavy, and at $4.50@4.80 for common to choice light. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
56	298	$4.55	132	189	$4.70	52	181	$4.65
95	301	4.45	40	211	4.65	34	178	4.65
65	204	4.65	50	283	4.55	25	186	4.80
30	202	4.80	40	280	4.40	68	303	4.40
51	237	4.50	45	242	4.40	47	269	4.35
53	300	4.40	191	201	4.70	76	190	4.80
291	246	4.60	49	276	4.45	88	298	4.40
48	261	4.35	65	180	4.75	53	192	4.75
70	198	4.80	60	338	4.15	72	185	4.80
42	291	4.50	83	160	4.70	49	188	4.65
57	279	4.45	44	212	4.65	29	306	4.45
51	242	4.40	61	299	4.50	109	268	4.50
69	193	4.80	56	298	4.55	132	189	4.70
52	181	4.65	95	301	4.45	40	211	4.65
34	178	4.65	65	204	4.65	50	283	4.55
25	186	4.80	30	202	4.80	40	280	4.40

SHEEP—The condition of the sheep market is unchanged in any important particular. There is still an absence of any outside demand, but the wants of local butchers prove equal to the supply and prices remain steady at $4.00@4.50 for good to choice, and at $3.00@3.75 for common to medium. Sales have been chiefly at $3.50@4.25.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 6.

The offerings of lumber were only fair, and consisted largely of piece stuff. The market was moderately active but firm at Friday's range of prices. Piece stuff sold at $9.75@10.25, and lath remain steady at $1.75. Lumber freights are very firm, the supply of vessels being inadequate. We repeat our quotations: Good to choice boards and strips, $12.25@15.75; common to medium, $9.50@12.00; joists and scantling, $9.50@10.25; pickets, $8.50@9.25; lath, $1.75; shingles, $3.00.

Sales include: Cargo schr Owen, from Pentwater, 85 m piece stuff at $9.75, 180 m common lath at $1.75. Scow Radical, from Pentwater, 115 m piece stuff at $9.75, 10 m pickets at $9.00. Sold by William Meglade.

Cargo schr J. A. Holmer, from Manistee, 140 m joists and scantling, at $10.25. Schr Kate E. Howard, from Ludington, 100 m joists, scantling and some inch, at $10.12½. Sold by E. N. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Speed, from Manistee, 105 m joists and scantling, at $10.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.00; Ludington, $2.75; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $4.00; Menominee, $3.25; White Lake, $2.75; Pentwater, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard trade is very active and the market firm. Common stock is still sold in large quantities at $12.00, but will probably advance before long. Small timber and 12 ft stuff are exceeding by scarce, and will probably advance $1.00 at least before many days; in fact, dealers are not at all anxious to sell any at present for $12.00, though it is still billed at that figure, with other stock. The scarcity of vessels has caused a very firm feeling in freight and the receipts of lumber are at present light, and likely to continue so for some time unless grain freights should suddenly decline and cause the vessels to re-enter the lumber trade. Shingles on track are scarce and have advanced 12½c. We quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@42.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	[illegible]	[illegible]
A stock boards	[illegible]	[illegible]
B stock boards	[illegible]	[illegible]
C stock boards	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common boards	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pickets, square	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pickets, flat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 sawed shingles	[illegible]	[illegible]
A or Star	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles on track	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 sawed	[illegible]	[illegible]

Three dollars per car to be added when [illegible] which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, [illegible]; $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, [illegible] 35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, [illegible]; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, [illegible]; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, [illegible] 35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, [illegible]; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, [illegible] 30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, [illegible] 35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, [illegible] @25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, [illegible]; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, [illegible].

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, [illegible] do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white [illegible].

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—11 a. m.—Market [illegible]. Flour, 29s@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 10d; [illegible] 11s 10d@12s 6d; white, 12s 10d@13s; club, [illegible] 13s 4d. Corn, 31s. Pork, 70s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs [illegible] changed.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The rate of discount in [illegible] market for three months' bills is 3½ per cent. Holiday. Stock Exchange closed.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Rentes, 58f 30c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 6.—Five-twenties of '62, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—Evening.—Cotton [illegible] middling upland, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛d; sales, [illegible] American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export [illegible]. Cheese 61s. Other articles unchanged.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The demand for [illegible] continues active, with an upward tendency. [illegible] has been a further advance in fine fleeces, [illegible] double extra and treble extra, and picklock [illegible] sales of Wisconsin have been large at [illegible] lots; sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia [illegible] medium extra and double extra, and [illegible] 57½c; Michigan medium extra and double [illegible] @50c; Vermont, New York, Wisconsin and [illegible] fleeces, 40@49c; combing and delaine, [illegible] 50@52½c; unwashed Western Colorado and [illegible] 25@37½c; scoured, 40@80c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Wool quiet and firm, [illegible] are demanding an advance; Ohio, Pennsylvania [and] West Virginia, double extra and medium, [illegible] tra, 50@52c; medium, 48@51c; coarse, [illegible] York, Michigan, Indiana and Western [illegible] medium, 46@50c; coarse, 43@46c; combing [illegible] 57@63c; unwashed, 40c; Canada combing, [illegible] fine unwashed, 32@33½c; coarse and [illegible] washed, 35c; tub washed, 52@55c; extra and [illegible] pulled, 40@43c; No 1 and superfine pulled, [illegible].

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The trade movement [illegible] very active with agents and jobbers. The [illegible] cotton goods is full of animation and steady [illegible] tained. Corset jeans in better request. [illegible] ceedingly brisk. Ginghams more active. [illegible] and domestic dress goods in spirited request. [illegible] less active. Woolen goods in demand for [illegible] lots of cassimeres and overcoatings. Flannels, [illegible] lents, blankets, and linseys selling freely. [illegible] goods brisk.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, [illegible] shipments, 1,575. Liberal supply of offerings [illegible] Saturday, but sellers, unwilling to accede to [illegible] ated prices, have shipped forward in first hands. [illegible] feeling among buyers has improved, and [illegible] in fair request, the slow market being a [illegible] grades, of which there continues a surplus; [illegible] tered Cherokee steers and cows, at $3.25.

HOGS—The market ruled steady, with but few [offer]ings. Prices have been well sustained, at $3.50@ $3.80.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; middling upland, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and [illegible] receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine Western and State, [illegible] @6.00; common to good extra, $6.80@7.[illegible]; [illegible] choice, $7.10@7.95; white wheat extra, [illegible] Ohio extra, $6.80@9.00; St. Louis, [illegible] flour firm and unchanged. Corn meal [illegible] Western, $3.25@3.50. Wheat dull and lower; [illegible] 52,000 bu; inferior No. 3 spring, $1.50; No. [illegible] 3 spring mixed, $1.52; winter red Western, [illegible] prime new No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.60; Iowa spring [illegible] Rye, barley, and malt quiet and unchanged. [illegible] irregular and unsettled; steamer mixed, [illegible] 62@64c; sail do, 65@66c; high-mixed and yellow [illegible] @66½c. Oats firmer; receipts, 42,000 bu; [illegible] Western, 47@47½c; white, 48@52c.

EGGS—Quiet and easy; Western, 21@22c.

HOPS—40@50c for crop of '72.

LEATHER—In fair demand at 27½@28c; Orinoco [illegible] @27½c.

WOOL—Active and firm; XX Ohio, [illegible] held at 50c; unwashed, 30@37c; choice [illegible].

GROCERIES—Coffee strong and unchanged. [illegible] quiet and firm. Molasses firm. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; crude, [illegible] 17c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and steady at 44c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; mess, [illegible] @17.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard [quiet] and weak; old Western steam, 8½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Easier, but fairly active at 98c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible] and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.85; No. 1 white Michigan, [illegible] amber Michigan, $1.47 spot; $1.48½ September; $1.48 October; No. 1 red, $1.51; No. 2 do, [illegible]; No. 3, $1.43½. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 50c spot or September; 50½c October; [illegible] vember; yellow, 52c; white, 53½c. Oats [illegible] No. 1, 39½c; No. 2, 36@35½c spot; [illegible] tober.

FREIGHTS—Strong and advancing; to Buffalo, [illegible] @7c; Oswego and Kingston, 11@12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, [illegible] 32,000 bu; oats, 8,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 bu; wheat, [illegible] corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible] $7.00@7.25. Wheat firm at $1.40@1.48. Corn [illegible] 52c. Rye firm at 78@80c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; Pork—Sales at [illegible] at $16.25. Lard steady; steam, 7⅞@8c; [illegible] Bulkmeats firmer and more active; [illegible] sales at $8.30@8.40 buyer September; clear [illegible] 9½c; sales at 9½c buyer September; [illegible] Bacon firm; sales of shoulders at 9¼c; [illegible] 10½c; clear, 10½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats [illegible] at 46@47c.

BRAN—Firmer, at 85c.

HAY—Good supply; choice, $25.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, at $17.25@17.50; [illegible] at 9½, 10½@11½c. Lard—Tierce scarce, at [illegible] keg dull, at 10½@10½c.

WHISKY—Louisiana, 94c; Cincinnati, $1.00. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales, [illegible].

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible]. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.24; No. 2, [illegible] $1.18 September; $1.15 October. Oats firm; No. 1, 31c; No. 2, 28c. Corn scarce and firm; No. [illegible] Rye firm; No. 1, 66½c. Barley quiet and weak; [illegible] $1.15.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 14c; Oswego, [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, [illegible].

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, [illegible].

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible] unchanged. Wheat—Buyers and sellers apart; [illegible] No. 3 red fall salable at $1.37½; No. 2 [illegible]. Corn firmer; car lots of No. 2, 47c; round lots [illegible] 45½c regular; 45½c bid for September; [illegible] tober. Oats active and higher; No. 2, [illegible] 37½c; in elevator, round lots, 31½c [illegible] tember. Barley firm for best grades; [illegible] $1.30. Rye higher at 73@75c.

WHISKY—Lower at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.75. [illegible] more doing, and unchanged. Lard steady; [illegible] 8½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.00@4.50.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible] with an advancing tendency; Western [illegible] $4.25@5.50; extra, $6.25@7.00. Wheat [illegible] white, $1.85@1.90; do amber, $1.80; good to [illegible] red, $1.70@1.75. Corn—mixed Western [illegible] 64c. Oats firmer; mixed Western, 44c; [illegible] Rye firmer at 85@93c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but a shade better. [illegible] pork, $17.75@18.00. Bulk shoulders, [illegible] rib, 9½c. Bacon—shoulders, 9½@9¾c; [illegible] 10¾@11c. Sugar-cured hams, 16@16½c. [illegible] 9¼c.

BUTTER—Dull and weak; good Western [illegible] choice, 24@25c.

COFFEE—Active and strong; fair to prime [illegible] 23c. Sales yesterday 14,000 bags.

WHISKY—Unsettled and irregular at [illegible].

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] Wheat scarce; No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, [illegible] $1.40; 4 cars white Michigan at $1.72. Corn [illegible] sales, 64,000 bu at 57@57½@58c for high mixed; [illegible] 56c for rejected. Oats scarce.

FREIGHTS—Steady.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] No. 1 red held at $1.45; No. 2 do sold at [illegible] do, $1.38. Corn firm at 58@59c. Oats [illegible] old, 40c; No. 2 do, 38c; new, 36c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, steady and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; [illegible] $1.63@1.66; No. 1, $1.60@1.61; amber, [illegible] steady at 48½c. Oats in good demand [illegible].

WISCONSIN.

Gov. Washburn's Last Letter on the St. Croix Land-Grant Question.

He Does Not Consider the Bond Offered by the Wisconsin Railway Company as Adequate Security.

Correction of Misstatements as to the Governor's Railroad Record.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 6, 1873.

Gov. Washburn left the Capital a day or two after the Republican State Convention, and has just to-day returned from a trip to Minneapolis and LaCrosse, to look after his business interests. Hence a copy could not be obtained till to-day of

A LETTER WHICH HE WROTE

just before leaving the city, in response to an offer by the Wisconsin Railway Company to give bonds for building the St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad, if the land-grant was conferred upon it.

It will be remembered that the Wisconsin Railway Company, on the 19th of June, filed a resolution of its willingness to accept the St. Croix & Superior land-grant on the conditions prescribed by the law of last winter giving the grant to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, viz: The building of a road from St. Croix to Lake Superior, one up the Chippewa Valley, and one from Monroe to Shullsburg. A correspondence ensued between the Hon. John W. Cary, the President of the Company, and Gov. Washburn, in regard to the security required. Mr. Cary objecting to the sum of $5,000 per mile, as liquidated damages in case of failure to build the road according to law, named in the bond required by the Governor, as excessive and oppressive; offering a general bond of $300,000 to pay all damages that the State might sustain by a failure to complete the land-grant road as required by law, provided the title of the State to the land was confirmed,—but utterly objecting to any agreement to pay any sum per mile as liquidated damages. On the 24th of August

FLAMING DISPATCHES

were sent from Milwaukee to the papers, stating that the Wisconsin Railway Company had offered Gov. Washburn a bond of $125,000 liquidated damages that they would construct the road according to the requirements of the grant,—the bond being a confession of judgment by the signers of the bond that they would pay that amount into the State Treasury in case the Company failed to build the road, whether the State got the land-grant or not; and that all this was very satisfactory to the people generally—the universal opinion being expressed that the security was abundant, and ought to be accepted by the Governor," &c. At the time that dispatch, and the article of the *News* on which it was based, were written, no such tender had been made. Four days later

A BOND WAS PRESENTED,

signed by J. H. Knapp for himself and thirteen other Directors of the Company. In this document, after sundry whereases, it was agreed to build 60 miles the first year, and 40 each subsequent year, on the road from St. Croix River to Superior and Bayfield; or, if this was not done, to forfeit $500 for each mile not completed in the time limited by law; provided, however, that the Company should be at liberty to apply to the Legislature for a reasonable extension of time before paying damages, and for a release from the bond if the State could not convey a title in fee simple. The point of liquidated damages was yielded, but the sum fixed was absurdly small.

GOV. WASHBURN'S RESPONSE

was addressed to J. H. Knapp, of Menomonee, and dated Aug. 29; and in it he says he has carefully examined the bond offered, and cannot accept it as adequate security, "though the names signed are men of character and responsibility." I quote from the letter as follows:

I should feel compelled to accept of such an undertaking as I have before indicated, and perhaps … the amount, yet I should not feel entirely satisfied with my action, or that it would meet with the … approval?

What is promised by this bond? That your Company will build 60 miles of railway within one year from the 17th of March, 1873, and 40 miles a year until the same is completed. This, of course, you … cannot be done, and I know it cannot … so that, if I accept the bond, I should subject myself to the charge of accepting security which I absolutely knew would be forfeited.

I understand, the position of your Company is, you will build this road only on the condition that the land-grant is renewed to the State by Congress, or the Supreme Court of the United States confirms the title to the State. Neither of these events is likely to happen until our Legislature meets, so that I cannot see that the section of country to be benefited can be in any way harmed by waiting until the people can act through their Legislature, to be chosen this fall. If, when the Legislature meets, it shall decide, by a joint resolution, that I have guarded … the interests of the State with too much rigor, and that I ought to have accepted of the bond tendered by your Company, I shall then … do so.

It is immaterial to me who builds this road. In my annual message, delivered before any quarrel had arisen in regard to the disposition of the land-grant, I used the following language: "I hope that no grant will be made to any but responsible parties, and that they be required to give ample security for the construction of the road at the rate of not less than 40 miles a year till it is fully completed."

Your bond you propose to forfeit $500 a mile for each mile not built as required by law; so that if you should not build a single mile of road between now and March 4, 1875, you will have incurred a forfeiture of only $30,000, a very insignificant sum, and which would secure you the entire grant, estimated worth from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, if Congress or the Supreme Court should decide that the land belongs to the State. The Legislature, … left the question of security …; and, adhering to my recommendation above, I must insist on ample security.

The Governor closes by protesting that

THERE IS NO FOUNDATION

for the allegation made that he is unfriendly to the Chippewa Valley because, in the discharge of his duties under the Constitution and laws, he had been obliged to take action contrary to the wishes of many of its people. This is likely … the end of controversy … this subject for this season; … the contest for confirmation or extension of the grant by the United States will be renewed in Congress, and, for its disposition, in the Legislature. The question will figure somewhat in

THE GOVERNOR'S CANVASS FOR RE-ELECTION,—

the people generally regarding it as new evidence of his fitness for the place that he has so well guarded our interests of the State, notwithstanding that certain railroad schemers and manipulators are indignant that they have not been allowed to help themselves to what they wanted of the rich prize, and that an attempt is being made in the Chippewa and St. Croix Valleys and Northwestern Wisconsin to show that he has stood in the way of their obtaining railroad facilities which certain parties have pretended to be ready to provide.

The TRIBUNE's suggestion that Gov. Washburn be accepted as

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY CANDIDATE

is strongly indorsed by many hereabouts who seldom or never vote the Republican ticket,—who, indeed, regard that the best way to rally … is to defeat two or three candidates on … ticket. In Milwaukee, however, the Democratic leaders, who will probably control the Convention called for the 8th, especially those connected with the management of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad—hate him with perfect hatred, and will do all they can to beat him.

The Chicago *Times*, in an article controverting … statements in Gov. Washburn's consistent … hostility to monopoly and corruption,

MAKES SEVERAL MISSTATEMENTS,

one of which (with the documents at hand) it is … proper to correct here. It says: "In at least two of his messages to the Wisconsin Legislature he recommended an amendment of the Constitution to legalize the subsidy … so that the Vanderbilts, and Tom Scotts, and Alexander Mitchells could build their railroads with money extorted from the farmers." This is entirely incorrect.

IN HIS FIRST MESSAGE

to the Legislature, which treated more fully, and more in accord with the now prevailing public sentiment, of the railroad question than any of his predecessors, Gov. Washburn, among other things, said:

The policy of giving bonuses in aid of the construction of railroads is not to be condemned, when … communities … themselves within reasonable … the bonus is not disproportioned to the … to be derived; but there has been a decided … in this regard that has wrought … many localities.

… of the farm-mortgage system, … hundreds of farmers to bankruptcy … to induce the towns, … to loan their credit in aid of various … Towns that were the most promising of any in the State, in an evil hour were persuaded to loan their credit far beyond their fair ability, to aid in the construction of railways, in the expectation that the benefits would add so largely to their business and prosperity that they could easily pay the debt created for that object. In almost every instance, disappointment has been the result, and, instead of the great advantages predicted, they find themselves buried beneath almost hopeless debt, and their prosperity greatly impaired or destroyed.

With the many examples of this kind which the State affords,—first, in the ruined farm-mortgagors, and, next, in the embarrassed and prostrate towns,—it was reasonable to expect that the people would be more cautious about involving themselves in debt beyond their reasonable ability to pay. But such appears not to be the fact, and, as near as I can learn, there has been as much recklessness as ever during the past year in voting such bounties. The disposition to create debts for future generations to pay appears to be universal.

While there may be no great objection to any community taxing itself each year to a limited amount in aid in such public improvements as the majority may deem necessary for the public welfare, to saddle posterity with heavy debts for doubtful benefits can only result in repudiation and disgrace. As a temporary measure of safety, I recommend the passage of a law *prohibiting any town, county, or city from creating any debt in aid of any railroad or public improvement, in excess of 5 per cent of the assessed value of the property of such town, county, or city; and that an amendment to the Constitution, to the same effect,* be submitted to the people at the earliest possible moment.

Such a law was passed, and such an amendment to the Constitution has been agreed to by two Legislatures, and only remains to be voted on by the people. This is the only recommendation on this point in either message to the Legislature. On the general subject of

RAILROAD-CONTROL BY THE PEOPLE,

both his messages were very clear. In his first he said:

The opinion among railway-managers seems generally to prevail, that their will is the supreme law. This is an error which ought to be corrected. Railroads are public corporations, and, as such, are authorized to take private property on making just compensation,—a right which can only be given where property is taken for public use. If, then, railroads are public highways, the public are entitled to the fullest benefits to be derived therefrom, after allowing the stockholders a reasonable dividend on their capital invested; and, to secure both parties in the full enjoyment of their just rights, the most adequate protection should be given. Fortunately, our Constitution gives to the Legislature absolute control over this whole question, and I hope that there will be no hesitation in applying an adequate remedy to every just cause of complaint.

In his second message, he said his views were unchanged, and, among other things, called attention to the fact that our Constitution gave power to alter or repeal any railroad-charter in the State, so that the remedy for railroad oppression could easily be applied.

In the same article, the *Times* objects to the Independents nominating Mr. Washburn, because they have called a Convention to nominate a Governor, and claims that Gov. Washburn is rather

RUNNING FOR THE SENATE

than for that office. The *Times* seems to forget that Mr. Carpenter's term as Senator does not expire till March, 1875; so that Gov. Washburn, if re-elected, would occupy the Executive Chair fourteen months at least, through two sessions of the Legislature, and, in case of an emergency, could hold on still longer. PLUS.

IOWA.

Liberal Nominations in Clayton County—Trouble Between a Special Mail-Agent and a Postmaster.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

McGREGOR, Iowa, Sept. 3, 1873.

The political contest this fall promises to be of more than usual interest in this section of the State. The candidates on both sides, in this (Clayton) county, are men who, in the main, are worthy of the confidence of the people, and will, in all probability, be the means of drawing out a large vote. Last Saturday, Aug. 30, the Liberal party held their convention at Elkader, and placed in nomination the following gentlemen: For Sheriff, W. A. Benton,—an old resident of the State, and an excellent man in every respect. During the War, he took his musket and did his part bravely in fighting the battles of his country. He will make, if elected, an efficient officer. For Representatives, J. C. Rounds and B. F. Shroeder. Mr. Rounds is a man of excellent character and good ability, and will make a Representative that none of his constituents need be ashamed of. Mr. Shroeder is a German, and a very influential man among his countrymen. Last fall, not being able to stand any longer the corruption and dishonesty of the Republican party, he left it and joined the Liberals. He took a very active part in the canvass, and was the means of strengthening the ticket in this part of the State. It was a good idea, the giving him such an important place on the ticket, as it will insure success. The Republican nominees, as I have said, are good men; but, owing to the fact that they will be obliged to contend against a large German element which is almost entirely liberal, their chances for success, as you can imagine, are decidedly poor. The Liberals are confident of victory, and, judging from all appearances, the chances are that their fondest hopes will be realized.

Our Special Mail-Agent, Mr. Van Luven, who was appointed last spring, succeeding Mr. David, of Dubuque, has got into difficulties. Some months ago, there was some trouble about a registered letter not reaching its destination. The letter was traced back to the Sigourney Post-Office. From facts gathered from all sources, Mr. Van Luven came to the conclusion that it was his duty to arrest the Postmaster at that place, which he accordingly did. The Postmaster was admitted to bail, and, on the final examination before the Commissioner, the testimony was so strong in favor of his innocence that it was impossible to bind him over to appear. So he was allowed to go on his way rejoicing. But the controversy did not end here. The press of the State took the matter in hand,—some vindicating the course of Mr. Van Luven, and others denouncing his conduct in the severest terms. What will be the result of this conflict of words, it is difficult to foretell; but certainly no good can come to either party. M.

HOMES FOR HOMELESS GIRLS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I was truly glad to see in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday that my humble communication, printed on Monday, in behalf of homeless girls, was so kindly responded to by W. B. Billings, Esq., "One Who Will Help," and "Josephine," who, in her letter, pleads from the heart, through the pen, more eloquently in behalf of homeless girls than it is possible for man to do.

Is there in this city a man who cherishes sweet and hallowed memories of a departed mother or sister, or fond, active affection for the living ones? Who can read "Josephine's" appeal without being willing to lend a helping hand in a noble work like this? Knowing not but that, if the curtain that hides the future from the gaze were just parted so as to give him a glimpse of the beyond, he might see among the group gathered beneath the sheltering roof of just such a Home as is proposed some one now very dear to him.

We can't tell what the years may bring. "Fortune is fickle."

I don't exactly know what kind of a Home Mr. Billings and his friends propose; but I have no doubt, judging from the names of the gentlemen mentioned in connection with it, that, whatever kind they attempt, just such a Home, in fact, will it prove to the occupants. But the impression in my mind, after reading his kind letter, was that the Home they propose was not just the one that the worthy sewing girls, clerks, and others laboring for their own support, would desire, as they do not wish to be looked upon as receivers of charity, only asking that they may have homes where the expense will correspond with the salaries they receive; homes through the doorway of which they can pass without feeling humiliated; homes from whose windows, when the day of toil is over, they can gaze up at the star-lit heavens, where purity dwells, or out upon surrounding scenes nearer by, without feeling that observers are questioning the purity or the dwellers therein.

It is for homes for worthy, deserving girls that I plead, girls around whom poverty has thrown its dark mantle, but in whose souls, as yet, the pure, heavenly light of childhood glows radiantly and bright.

For God's sake, give them homes of such a character as will preserve them in their purity and goodness; and, if called upon to fill the place of wife and mother, they will exert in that sacred sphere an influence that will bring around the desirable results so well mentioned by "One Who Will Help." EDGARDUS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5, 1873.

STEALING OF "TRIBUNES."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I wish you would suggest some plan to keep those little street-Arabs from taking THE TRIBUNE from our door-knobs and selling them again every morning. I am beginning to think myself lucky to get a paper once every two weeks; but I am not the only one, for all my neighbors complain of the same thing. I think it is high time that something should be done to stop these depredations. By inserting this in your paper, you will oblige many. E. S.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5, 1873.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

The Twenty-First Annual Exhibition.

What the "Peoria State-Fair Association" Has Done in Preparing Grounds and Buildings.

Expectation that the Fair Will Be the Finest Ever Held in the State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 6, 1873.

The long-talked-of, much-written-about, and really-worth-going-to-see State Fair is rapidly assuming something like a tangible shape, and preparations for the next annual agricultural exhibition of the State are now nearly complete.

Too much credit cannot be given the management here, in organizing and pushing forward to a successful termination this fair enterprise.

The "Peoria State Fair Association," with a capital of $50,000, was chartered by the Legislature shortly after it was decided to hold the next State Fair at this place. The stock was soon taken by a few prominent and influential men, who, since the inception of the project, have worked hard, and interested themselves in making the Fair a grand success, and to whom the people of this State are mainly indebted for whatever may be praiseworthy about the Fair of 1873.

THE GROUNDS

belong to the Association here by purchase, and are situated on the northern boundary-line of the city limits. They comprise some 40 acres in extent. The land is beautifully located, and no finer natural site in or around the city could possibly have been chosen. It is slightly elevated above the surrounding country, and, in additon to its excellent drainage advantages, possesses the additional feature of scenic effect. From some points of the grounds, the view is remarkably fine. The landscape of woodlawn, lake, and hills, in a September air, will be worth the trip from any distance. Two drives, extending from the entrance-gate, on Jefferson street, through a finely-shaded lane, to the race-tracks, on the extreme northern portion of the grounds, afford all the facilities for driving, and, at the same time, inspecting the stock on exhibition, that can be desired. The Committee, after carefully considering the subject, have christened the grounds "Jefferson Park," out of respect, doubtless, to the street that leads to the main entrance.

The grounds will be well provided with water,—pipes from the city water-works having been laid over the entire premises, and about thirty hydrants placed at convenient and accessible points. The great drawback to our State Fairs heretofore has been the lack of water. This objectionable feature will be removed this year, and the public cannot complain on that score.

THE BUILDINGS

are large, elegant, and well constructed. Entering through a magnificent gate,—a model of architectural beauty and design,—fronting on Jefferson street, the main approach, we notice, first, Agricultural Hall. This is one story in height, and 150 feet long by 24 feet wide, sufficiently ample, it is thought, for all demands that may be made on its space.

The Carriage-House, for the exhibition of manufactured carriages, buggies, wagons, and, in fact, everything pertaining to that branch of industry, is located a short distance from the agricultural building. It is 65 feet long by 30 feet wide, and will contain room enough for all the specimens that can be sent.

Floral Hall is situated about the middle of the enclosure, and is, without exception, the finest building of the kind ever erected in the State. It is built in the shape of a Greek cross, with towers on the eight corners. Each corner tower is surmounted by a flag-staff, from which appropriate bunting will float during Fair-week. In the centre of the roof, a huge dome rises high in air, and from this is built an immense flag-pole. The dimensions of the hall are 150 by 90 feet. In the centre of the main floor a large fountain has been placed, which, when in full play, will add materially to the effect. The building is well finished throughout, and, occupying, as it does, a commanding position, will be the main object of interest.

The accommodations for feeding the thousands of hungry visitors have not been overlooked. A fine dining hall, 150 feet long, has been erected. This, with its seating capacity of 500, added to the numberless booths and eating-stalls that will abound, will keep people tolerably well provided for.

Ranging along between the above buildings and the boundary-fence, in regular order, and about equally distant apart, are the offices of the Auditor, President, Superintendent, Secretary, and Treasurer. These are neat and tastefully built structures, and are arranged with an eye to the convenience of their occupants.

The Headquarters of the Press will be located over the President's office, and a telegraph-line will be introduced from the main wires to that place,—thus affording correspondents and reporters the convenient use of the wires. Every facility will be afforded members of the press, and nothing will be omitted to render their duties pleasant and easily discharged.

The Amphitheatre is built on an extensive scale, and will accommodate comfortably about 3,000 people, although 3,500 can probably be crowded into it. There are three approaches to it,—one at each end and one in the centre.

Underneath the Amphitheatre are the stalls and booths that have been rented to enterprising lunch and liquor venders. Some extravagant prices were paid for choice locations, the purchasers evidently anticipating a rich harvest.

The track, which the Amphitheatre overlooks, is a half-mile in length, and graded very near evenly. It will be used for the exhibition of stock principally, and for such shows of speed as are consistent with the rules of the State Board. No regular races will take place, but exhibitions of honest speed and good style may be looked for.

The stalls for horses and cattle extend from the left of the entrance-gate around the entire side of the inclosure to the race-course. These number 750 in all, and are neatly and comfortably built. After every fifth stall, a bunk is inclosed for the accommodation of those in charge of the stock. There are 380 pens for hogs and 175 for sheep, in addition to those before mentioned. All the stock quarters have been whitewashed, and each, with a number neatly painted on it, presents a pleasing and cleanly appearance. The poultry-family will be provided for in a tastefully-gotten-up affair of a chicken-coop, which can be viewed from either the inside or the outside. Quite an interest has been manifested here in the last year, over the importation and breeding of fancy fowls, and an unusually fine display in this line may expected.

MEANS OF ACCESS.

The facilities for reaching the grounds are unequaled. Two steam railroads—the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Peoria & Rock Island—both pass the grounds direct; … one on the north side and the … these, on the south. In addition, extending … there are two lines of street-… of the city … from the extreme lower … the Park. With one … to the very gate, … the managers of the … of these roads, … at loggerheads, owing to a … Association … the amount of money to be paid … difficulty … making an entrance for them on the town side. It is to be hoped that both parties will settle their private differences of opinion before the Fair takes place, and not allow any personal wrongs to interfere with the interest and convenience of the public.

THE PROSPECTS.

The outlook for the coming exhibition was never better. In a conversation with Secretary Garland, I learn that, for the first time in the history of Illinois State Fairs, the entire supply of premium-lists has been exhausted before the Fair has begun; and that from twelve to twenty letters are received daily, inquiring for the lists and information regarding the Fair. The State Board have been here to-day, looking over the grounds, and making such suggestions about alterations and improvements as they deemed necessary. They are one all, without exception, most favorably impressed with the progress that has been made here in fitting up and arranging the grounds, and are enthusiastic in their confidence that the coming Fair will be the finest, in point of display and attendance, of any ever held in the State. It is safe to say that, with good weather, the people of Illinois will witness, in their Twenty-first Annual Fair, one of the most extensive and best-conducted State Fairs ever held in the West.

A DISCARDED LOVER'S CRIME.

Rowing Over the Reading Falls with the Woman Who Had Rejected His Suit.

READING, Pa., Aug. 31.—This morning between 6 and 10 o'clock, in the vicinity of Kissinger's bridge, on the Schuylkill River, in the city limits, a terrible and mysterious tragedy was enacted, by which two persons were drowned, and a third narrowly escaped death. Their names are Charles Harmony, Mrs. Mary Herbert, and Daniel Hoffman. Harmony and the young woman arrived at the hotel near the bridge last night, and remained until this morning. They were not registered as man and wife.

They remained together last evening for some time, and several of the boarders say that hot words passed between them before they separated for the night. This morning they appeared as if nothing had happened, and about 9 o'clock Harmony asked the woman to take a boat ride with him. On going out of the hotel they saw sitting on the piazza a young man employed on the Berks County Railroad, named Daniel Hoffman. Harmony asked him to accompany them, and he consented.

As they sailed down the river, Harmony having the oars, it was noticed that they were in the current leading over the falls. Hoffman remonstrated and the woman piteously begged Harmony to turn the boat around. Harmony, however, continued pulling with vigorous strokes, and by one determined effort sent the boat over the falls, the three occupants falling among the rocks about twenty feet below. Hoffman jumped and miraculously escaped being crushed among the boulders. He swam ashore and then went to police headquarters and gave information of the affair to Chief of Police Cullen. Sergeant Lutz and a squad of patrolmen went to the river, and, after dragging, found the body of the woman. The body of Harmony, it is thought, is still down among the rocks.

Hoffman's story agrees with the facts as above given. Harmony gave a comrade good-bye last evening, and remarked as he did so that it all depended upon one thing whether he would ever see him again in this world. It is now thought he meant that he intended to ask the woman to elope with him, and in case she refused to resort to some means to take both of their lives. Hoffman is the only witness in the case, and he declares that all were sober, and that it was the cool and premeditated work of Harmony. The two persons drowned came from Lebanon, Pa., and the survivor lives in this city.

The Piutes.

Aurora (Nevada) Letter.

The Piutes have been to Mono Lake, having a pow-wow and one of their native dances. The water of the lake is very peculiar. Barbers have brought it here for shampooing, saying it was much better than anything they could prepare. If persons going in the lake for a bath stay in the water a few minutes, they have such a pricking and itching sensation of the skin that they have to go to a spring of fresh water and wash their bodies for relief. At this season of the year the water is thick with a small worm, about half an inch long, that changes to a species of fly, and a light breeze of wind will drive windrows of them on the shore. The Indians rub off the outer shell or skin, winnow them, and gather bushels of the bodies for winter food. Another of their customs is scraping the ground clean under a pine tree, and making a fire under the tree, the smoke causing worms about the size and as long as a finger to fall from the tree, which they gather for winter food. They have no idea of cultivation, and only depend upon what Nature has provided, except what they get from the whites for work done. When they have money they will buy refuse beef, but no pork. When the butcher kills, they help him, and take the head, legs, and entrails to their camp.

Obituary—The Hon. Daniel M. Barringer.

A telegraphic dispatch from Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, Va., says that the Hon. Daniel Moreau Barringer, of North Carolina, died there Sept. 1. Mr. Barringer was born in Cabarras County, North Carolina, and graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1826. He studied law and began practice in 1829. He was chosen a member of the Legislature in that year, and continued a member for several years. In 1835 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He was elected to Congress in 1843, and sat till 1849, when President Taylor sent him to Spain as United States Minister. He was continued in this office by President Fillmore. At the end of four years he resigned, and spent some time in European travel. On his return to North Carolina he was again elected to the Legislature, and in 1855, having declined a re-election, he retired from public life, devoting himself to study and literary pursuits. He was a member of the Peace Congress in 1861, and also of the "National Union Convention," which met in Philadelphia in 1866.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF CARRIAGE HORSES, either together or separately, at 59 Twenty-fourth-st. MRS. E. CROCKETT.

FOR SALE—SIX OR EIGHT GOOD HORSES, suitable for work or driving. Also, a lot of second-hand double and single harness. Those wishing good bargains can call on O. P. BAKER, 405 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—AN ELEGANT ROCKaway carriage, six seat; only run a couple of weeks; new and of the latest pattern. Apply at 266 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND STYLish saddle-horse in the city. He is a thoroughly trained Kentucky horse, and goes all the gaits. Address G 56, Tribune office.

FARMERS' NEW BRICK BOARDING AND SALE Stables, 192 Twenty-second-st. Have first-class accommodations for a few more boarding and sale horses. Buggies and carriages to let by the day or week, with or without horses.

FOR SALE—A LARGE TEAM OF DAPPLE-brown draft horses; weigh 3,000 lbs; at T. E. A. L. BROWN'S, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FIRST-CLASS EXPRESS wagon, 2 top buggies, 2 democrats, 1 open buggy, 1 light Portland cutter at HATHAWAY, 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GENTLE, GOOD, driving mare, with top-buggy and harness; will take good paper or desirable real estate. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD STRONG WORK horse. Inquire in rear of 939 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DRIVING HORSE, TOP-buggy, and harness. Apply at saw-mill, east end of Illinois-st., North Side.

WANTED—A GOOD, NEW TOP BUGGY AS A payment towards Evanston property that has advanced 30 per cent per annum for the last five years. C. E. BROWNE, 152 Monroe-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted, posting, etc., promptly attended to by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CLOTHES WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REpaired; new rolls, $2 each; $3.50 a pair; new wringers, $5 and $6. H. S. THAYER & CO., 82 West Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 864 State-st.

PHYSICIAN WANTED—A RELIABLE PHYSIcian, German or German-American, graduate of a respectable college, can find a pleasant position in a long established medical institute. Terms very liberal. Address "DOCTOR," in care of Sheffield & Stone, corner of Fourth and Olive-sts., St. Louis, Mo.

PROPERTY OWNERS—IF YOU WANT TO SELL your property, send us description, with terms; we have the customers; no sale no charge. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GRAIN ELEVATOR AT SOME … grain shipping point on railroad in exchange for real estate. For particulars, inquire at No. … Monroe-st., Room 11, of J. F. WHITE.

WANTED—ONE SET SECOND-HAND RENDERing tanks … HAWLEY, THORNE & CO., corner … and Mitchell-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—… RANDOLPH AND LAKE, OR MADISON … State-st. cars, or Wabash-av. omnibus, Sunday, … one leathern pocket-book, nearly new, containing $8, 7 tens and 2 twos. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to J. C. T., Conley's St. Charles Hotel.

LOST—A PORTEMONNAIE IN OR NEAR GRACE Methodist Church, LaSalle-st., near corner White. The person finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 266 Fulton-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, BETWEEN Paulina-st. and Park-av. and Union Park Church, a Honiton lace handkerchief. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to 66 Park-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 268 BLUE ISLAND-av., a light brown horse, hollow back, and in good order. A suitable reward will be paid for his recovery. C. J. BARSE.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—ON AUG. 30, FROM D. Gage's Riverside Farm, a dark-bay carriage-horse, 16 hands high; has two white stockings on hind legs, white mark on nose, and is lame in forward leg. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him to 620 Wabash-av.

STOLEN—FROM HER COLT, AUG. 30, A FINE sorrel mare, thin long mane, teats full of milk, and no shoes on when taken; white stripe on forehead, two white hind feet; about 14½ hands high, 6 years old. A liberal reward will be paid for any information or discovery, and $50 extra for catching the thief. Address E. GANSEL, Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—FREDERICK C. GRAHAM WILL hear of something important by calling on or addressing L. PRATT, 122 LaSalle-st.

PERSONAL—I WILL GIVE $2 FOR A COPY OF the Chicago Republican newspaper of March 14, 1872. Room 2, No. 112 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WELL-LOCATED ACRE PROPERTY at a bargain; send us description. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPerty in each division of the city and some of the most desirable suburban residence property in the market.
To capitalists seeking investments in improved rental property we can show some good bargains.
To those desiring homes, either in the city or suburbs, we can show some elegant homes and residences within the means of all.
To manufacturers we can offer some of the best located manufacturing property in the city.
Farms, we have some choice ones.
To those desiring to exchange real estate we would say, give us a description of what you have and desire, and we will try to suit you.
To real estate owners wishing to sell we would say, if you will give us a description of your property with lowest prices we will use our best endeavors to make sales.
CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE FRONT ON WEST Adams, near corner of Lincoln-st., all modern improvements, new, and finished extra fine; $13,000, terms easy. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$400—WE ARE OFFERING RESIdence lots inside city limits at 50 per cent less than others are asking. Small payments down. A. G. STOREY & SON, 146 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK AND NORTHWESTern Car-Shop lots, fronting on Madison, Washington, Lake, and Kinzie-sts., on easy terms of payment. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 119 South Green-st., 12 rooms.
Two-story and basement marble-front house, 40 Union Park-place, 12 rooms, each with all modern improvements, and lots 20x125 feet. Apply to owner,
M. E. BROWN, 22 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ON TERMS TO SUIT—New brick house, corner Tyler-st. and Marshfield-av. Inquire at 126 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 WASHington-st.:
50 feet on Madison-st., near Wood.
50 feet on Throop-st., south of Congress (Tyler.)
Fine residence lots on Paulina-st. and Hermitage-av., south of Harrison-st.
10 acres on Twelfth-st., near city limits. All of above will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—SEVERAL CHOICE lots on Madison-st. and Central Park-av., fronting park, at very reasonable prices and on favorable terms. G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST.—10 ACRES ON MADIson-st., west of city limits. Desirable blocks on Madison and Washington-sts. and Park-av., west of Central Park. Can be sold in lots at large profit. 10 acres corner Chicago-av. and West Fortieth-st. (Hyman-av). J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A GREAT VARIETY OF cottages and stone houses in North, South, and West Sides, very fine, desirable, and well located, at exceedingly favorable terms and prices. Call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK RESIDENCE, 2 STORIES and basement, Congress (Tyler) st., near Ashland-av., $7,000. Octagon front brick residence, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms; large lot; excellent location; West Side. Also, several nice frame residences, West Side, cheap. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY FRAME and brick basement house of 14 rooms, conservatory, etc., with lot 59x180 to 20 foot alley, lot covered with shade trees, evergreens, etc. The house contains all the improvements, and built for comfort, on Ellis-av., convenient to street cars, just in the very best neighborhood in the city; will take other property in part pay. For further particulars call on HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS. ON Adams-st., between Robey and Winchester-sts. On Robey-st., adjoining Adams-st. On Winchester-st., adjoining Adams-st. For prices and terms apply to ROBERT ELLIS, at office of Henry E. Picket, 62 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE, 17 ROOMS, 25-foot lot, corner South Halsted and Kraemer-sts. J. G. SMYTH, 201 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 4 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood, 133 feet deep to 20-ft alley, on long time to persons who will build. GEO. SCOVILLE, 156 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 2 HOUSES ON WARREN-AV., between Robey and Hoyne; one in brick block, and one on corner, with large lot. GEO. SCOVILLE, 156 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS 1, 2, 3, AND 4, BLOCK 8, Eberhart & Weage Subdivision, southwest corner Thirty-second-st. and Stewart-av. KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—150 FEET CHOICE Wabash-av. property, near Thirty-ninth-st. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—100 TO 300 FEET OF the finest property on Michigan-av., just south of Ira Holmes' residence. Will exchange for improved city or suburban property. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, TWO 2-story and basement brick residences, near Jefferson Park. KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Savings Bank.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25X150 FEET ON OGLESBY AND Fulton-sts.; no cash payment required; three or five years' time given to parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 WASHington-st.:
10 acres, n. w. ¼ n. e. ¼ Sec. 29, 39, 13.
3 acres in s. w. ¼ n. e. ¼ Sec. 9, 39, 13.
Both pieces will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—14 SPLENDID LOTS, 50 FEET FRONT by 125 deep, at Montrose, just 6 miles from old Court-House, on the Northwestern and the Chicago, St. Paul & Milwaukee Railroads; 20 minutes' ride from the Chicago Depot. These lots are located on the corner of Elston road and Lawrence-av.; to be one of the best business corners in Cook County outside of the city. Terms easy. Inquire of W. D. BROWN, 118 East Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD LOTS IN SOUTH ENglewood at very low prices and easy terms; corner lots $10 cash, and $10 every three months; prices are rapidly advancing. HENRY W. BROOKS, 126 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN WASHINGTON HEIGHTS proper at $1,000 per acre; will guarantee to sell the same for $1,200 in 6 months; small payment required. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—40 CHOICE lots in this beautiful and fast-growing suburb, on Eighty-seventh-st. boulevard, and in the grove. These are among the best located of any lots in South Englewood. Small cash payment, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. Buy now before prices are advanced, as they certainly will be by early spring. For sale by G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—10 DWELLings, one 3-story building for a hotel, a block of stores with fine public hall, all of which I am now building. Also 200 of the very choicest lots in the village, right at the depot, in the grove, at low figures, on long time. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR-Shops, $600 each; 20 per cent discount for all cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE LOTS, 3 TO 6 blocks from North Evanston depot; 20 years' time if desired. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—ON MONTHLY payments. What you pay for rent, in three or five years, will buy a first-class house with all modern improvements; large lots; 1 block from depot. We have but a few more to sell. Call on owners, TILLOTSON BRO., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—THE BEST chance ever offered to buy a splendid residence lot one block from depot. Remember, no interest to pay; $10 down, $2.50 per week; lots sold at lowest cash price; no agents, owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH RAVENSWOOD PROPERTY—Splendid building lots; thoroughly drained, close to churches, schools and society—$10 per foot and upwards.
Special bargain in 217 ft. directly opposite the station, $1,600—less than $750 per foot.
Ravenswood—Desirable house and 60 ft of land—$3,800; easy terms. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—166X170 FT. ON STATE-ST., NEAR Forty-sixth-st., very cheap and on easy terms; 2 cottages, just built, at West Forty-eighth-st. Station; a fine two-story house at Austin; also 4 acres in Sec 15, 39, 13; lots and blocks ¾ of a mile west of the C. & N. W. Car Shops, close to a station. T. A. SNOW, 206 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK IS 7 MILES FROM city limits, has school, nice hotel, churches, steam printing office, beautiful residences. Fare, $68 a year. We will sell you choice lots there from $175 to $250, size 50x165 to 20-foot alley, high and dry; terms easy; only $10 down and $5 a month. Nearly 200 lots sold in 30 days. Call early. Property shown free of charge. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, 189 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—9½ ACRES, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, corner Western-av., and Wilcox-st.; the highest and most beautiful corner on the hill; near the new … College; offered at a bargain for a few days. … PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—PLEASANT FRAME house of 10 rooms on Sixty-second-st.; on easy terms; … Lots on Sixty-second and Sixty-third-sts.; terms to suit. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 …

FOR SALE—80 ACRES … HALF OF NORTHeast quarter of Sec. 5, T. …, Range 12, east of the 3 … m., north of Austin. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES EAST OF STONY ISLAND, and between Seventy-fifth and Eighty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—6⅔ ACRES FRONTING EAST ON Douglas Park, corner Riverside boulevard. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE—TO A party desiring to purchase a handsome suburban home, with large grounds, in complete order, we can offer one not to be surpassed. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, fronting the proposed boulevard. Terms of payment, $75 cash and balance at the end of 3 years. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES ON MILWAUKEE RAILroad, only 7 miles from Chicago; streets graded and fenced. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES VALUABLE COAL LAND near Braidwood, Ill., very cheap for cash or will exchange for house and lot, and assume small incumbrance. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FARM IN THE TOWN of Mayfield, 3 miles west of the city of Sycamore, in DeKalb County; consisting of 160 acres of rolling land in a good state of cultivation, well fenced; a good-bearing orchard of 1,600 apple trees; well protected by shade trees; dwelling house with stone basement, 20x30 feet, 2 stories high, with wing 20x22 feet; horse barn, stable, and granary 30x44 feet; hay barn 32x60 feet, capacity 80 tons, with room for stock and farming implements beneath; 3 good wells that never run dry. Will sell on easy terms or exchange for city property, or for brick or lumber. M. O'BYRNE, 22 East Kinzie-st.

MUSICAL.

A LADY, A FINE PIANIST, WISHES A POSITION to play for dancing schools, parties, &c. Address Miss M A B, Chicago P. O.

MUSIC—H. T. MERRILL WILL RESUME TEACHing on the piano, organ, and voice, Sept. 8, 1873. Residence, 129 Park-av.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans, Chickering, Steinway, Marshall & Smith makers. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY city and town to introduce our new goods, that sell at sight; agents are making from $5 to $20 a day; save time and money by buying of us. DOOLITTLE MANUFACTURING CO., Room 5, 99 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ARE making $40 a week, and some $15 a day, with our goods. Any one that can raise a little cash can have a good chance till spring. Send 25 cents for 60-cent samples, or call, from 9 to 12, on MERRILL & CO., 154 East Randolph-st., Room 13. Samples to ministers free.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE 391 SOUTH PAULINA-ST., 7 rooms, at $20 per month. Cheapest rent in the city. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—NO 24 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., TWO-story frame, eight rooms, good repair. Rent very low. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st., 61 Vincennes-av., after 5 p. m.

TO RENT—WE HAVE SEVERAL NICE NEW COTtages (6 rooms) just completed, at Austin; fare 7½ cents; and good health thrown in. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 189 South Clark-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—ON THE CORNER OF SIXTY-FOURTH and State-sts., one 1-story frame house, and barn to rent. Lease for a term of years. Best kind of a location for a grocery, saloon, or a boarding-house, one block from the station. For further information inquire on the premises. MRS. MOORE.

TO RENT—NEAT 6-ROOM COTTAGE AT NORTH city limits, 2 blocks from horse-cars, for $25, worth about $35. D. WILLIAMS, 128 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—215 WEST TAYLOR-ST., ONE BLOCK from horse-cars and omnibuses, 6 rooms very convenient for housekeeping. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 690 Cottage Grove-av., near Douglas-place; 10 rooms, water, &c., large yard, shade trees, etc.; rent, $40 per month. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES and stores in different parts of the city; cheap to good tenants. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, N.E. corner Monroe and LaSalle.

TO RENT—AT A LOW FIGURE TO A RESPONSIble tenant, a cottage of 6 rooms, &c., 223 South Morgan-st. Apply at 283 Forquer-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT WINNETKA, FINE HOUSE, 14 rooms, barn, etc., cheap. G. T. CLINE, 78 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, BY the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, Nos. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.; charges reasonable.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED adjoining front rooms, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and lady. Fine private house; terms moderate. Call at 370 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE FLOOR, SIX ROOMS, IN THOMPson's Block, West Madison-st., gas, water, and water closet; suitable for housekeeping; rent cheap to right party. W. H. THOMPSON, 209 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ONLY FOR gents. No. 18 North Halsted-st.

TO RENT—AT 789 MICHIGAN-AV., A BASEMENT of four nice rooms; also two parlors and lodging-rooms above.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NOS. 204 AND 206 EAST MADIson-st.; size, 45x132. Also lofts and basement, 128 Lake-st. Apply to JOHN B. MALLERS, 204 Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 128 RANDOLPH-ST.; RENT low to good party. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, FINE, WELL-FINISHED basement on Monroe-st., with fire-proof vaults, water, gas, and all improvements, at a low price to a good tenant. AVERY, MILLER & CO., 143 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 OR 12 rooms on South Side, south of Eighteenth-st.; possession in October; will pay six months rent in advance if party wishes. Address No. 4 Hawley Building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STOCK OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE-FURnishing goods and store fixtures for sale. Also, set of tinners' tools. Business well established. Call or address HOBART & BARKER, 16 North Canal-st.

A LONG-ESTABLISHED AND WELL-PAYING grocery store for sale at a bargain; excellent location, South Side, rent low; proprietor wishing to retire. For particulars call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

A SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE, WITH FIXTURES and lease. Apply at 720 State-st. A rare chance to make money. Terms easy.

BAKERY, ICE CREAM, AND CONFECTIONERY for sale. Elegant location. Large trade. Handsomely furnished. $850 required. TARBELL & EVANS, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—A LUMBER YARD, GRAIN SCALE, a dwelling and other property in one of the best towns on the line of Chicago & Alton Railroad. Address K 77, Tribune office.

GROCERY STORE IN GOOD LOCATION, SOUTH Side, new stock and fixtures, for sale. Satisfactory reason given for selling. Call on, or address J. W. G, 344 East Madison-st.

PLANING-MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AND on reasonable terms, located in the heart of the lumber district, South Branch, and doing a paying business. Engine, boilers, and machines in excellent condition. Fine live and rolling stock, and long lease of ground. Address F 54, Tribune office.

I HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF BUSINESS chances, representing all branches, first-class, reliable, and excellent. Call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—OWING TO THE failing health of the proprietor, a wholesale and retail gents' furnishing business is offered for sale. We manufactured and sold $60,000 (sixty thousand dollars') worth of shirts and overalls last year. From $4,000 to $5,000 capital required. It will bear investigation. Address B, care Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago.

SALOON FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS. Good reasons for selling out. Apply at 13 South Jefferson-st.

SALOON FOR SALE—BEST BUSINESS LOCATION in Chicago, near LaSalle-st.; rent low; at great sacrifice for cash. Full particulars at 99 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

TO A PARTY OF ABILITY TO INVEST WITH US $5,000 in cash we can offer a position in our real estate office at a salary of $2,000 per annum, and give good security for the amount. Address, with real name and references, V 84, Tribune office.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURING business paying largely. About $3,000 required. Best opening for capital in the city. Call and investigate. TARBELL & EVANS, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

70 CORNER CLINTON AND VAN BUREN-STS.—Newly furnished, pleasant rooms, with board. $5 a week.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring board with nicely-furnished rooms; first-class table.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE—First-class board, with rooms, $4.00 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

499 DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful family hotel, modern improvements, and first-class board at unusually low prices. Single rooms, $6; double rooms, $12.

548 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, unfurnished; also several furnished rooms to rent, with board. References exchanged.

1121 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH—South Side House, a pleasant family hotel, with excellent table and room, at $6 per week.

MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF TWENTY-SECOND-st.—To rent, with board, in a small private family, rooms for two or four adults. Address K 24, Tribune office.

North Side.

112 NORTH CLARK-ST.—LARGE, PLEASANT, well-furnished rooms, with superior table; very desirable for gentleman looking for comfort and convenient to business.

292 SEDGWICK-ST.—GENTLEMEN BOARDERS wanted in A…can family, with no children. Street-cars pass the door.

Hotels.

JOHNSTON'S HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADIson-st. Everything first-class; terms, $2 per day; table board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE FROM THE East desire to obtain board in a private family. Address for one week F 18, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES BOARD AND lodging in a good neighborhood with a private German family of respectability, where he may have the opportunity of hearing the German language spoken, and of acquiring it quickly. Best references given and required. Address Z 10, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL GIVE A SMART, active young man with $2,000 in cash a half interest in my business, already established, and paying well to attend to city sales; have already invested equal amount myself. Those meaning business only need answer. Address K 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $300 TO $500, to invest in the manufacture of a patent portable combined bedstead and bed. Call at 189 South Clark-st., Room 5.

PARTNER WANTED—$2,000 TO $3,000 IN A MANufacturing and wholesale liquor business; well-established large trade. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 139 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 IN an established hardware and house furnishing business. A rare chance. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 139 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 TO $30,000 in an established lumber business, paying a fair profit, but requiring more means to extend the same with present facilities. Address F 56, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$5,000—I HAVE THE REfusal, and want an active partner to join me in buying out a good safe manufacturing business. Reason for selling, ill health. Address "Ill Health" for interview.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 CAPITAL, IN A well established office business; references given and required. Call at 55 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GROVER AND FAMILY MACHINE, IN COMplete order, for $25, cost $75; also a couple of improved family Singers at half the usual price. 328 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 872 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES, OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st.; machines sold or rented on easy payments, and work given when desired.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. METCHEN, 315 SOUTH Halsted-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Office open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SAFE, NEARLY NEW, cheap. Call on HOBART & BARKER, 16 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TICKET TO LINCOLN, NEB.; ALSO, one to Kearney. Will be sold at a discount. M. E. HURLBUT & CO., 72 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BILLIARD-TABLE, ON ACcount of room. Inquire at WOHL'S Coffee House, 179 and 181 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR MILCH COW. APPLY for three days at 1050 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A TELLER FOR A NATIONAL BANK of this city. Address Y 60, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—50 MEN AT GARD'S STEAM BRICK Yard, Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS CAPABLE of doing the trimmings of a first-class house, who desire to purchase a lot at cash figures at Evanston. I will pay such parties fair wages till December, and perhaps longer, and will pay half cash, balance turn towards a lot, and give long time for payment of lot. C. E. BROWNE, 152 Monroe-st., or Evanston.

WANTED—3 GOOD STICK CANDY MAKERS AND 1 good pan-worker to go to St. Louis. Good wages guaranteed. Inquire at IBACH'S Restaurant, 131 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A FANCY CAKE BAKER, AND A woman in bakery, 123 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER. STEADY employment and good wages. None but first-class need apply. 586½ South State-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND LABORERS. P. J. SEXTORN, 58 and 60 Pacific-av.

WANTED—SIX PLASTERERS, ON CALUMET-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. Bring tools to job. FRANK MALONE.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—2,000 MEN FOR CHICAGO & PACIFIC Railroad; 300 station men, 300 teams; free fare. At Company's Office, 86 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS, 15 SAW-mill hands; steady employment for the winter; free fare. 19 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS, $2 per day. Also, men for coal mines, brick yards, stone-quarries, choppers, saw-mills, farms, etc. For particulars apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st., and 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS, 300 CHOPpers, 50 coal miners, 25 sawmill hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—300 CHOPPERS FOR WISCONSIN, wages $2.25 per day; also, 100 coal-miners and laborers for Indiana, 20 men for brick yard, man and wife for boarding saw-mill hands, etc.; free fare. Apply to C. V. Snell, Agent, 209 Randolph-st., Lind Block.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A CUTLERY TRAVELER. ADDRESS, stating experience, sales and salary, B 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN CAN FIND STEADY employment by applying at KELLY & HOWISON'S, 206 South Clark-st. References required.

WANTED—SALESMEN, IN CITY AND COUNTRY, with or without experience. Will pay well. WEBSTER & CO., 278 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands cooking oysters. EASTERN HOUSE DINING ROOMS, 98 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 9, MEN, farmers preferred, to earn $75 per week in country. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—A STRONG, EXPERIENCED MAN who can speak German, to work in a wholesale stove warehouse and repair stoves. Apply to W. H. WHITEHEAD, 141 East Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO SMART BOYS TO WORK IN A boarding-house; good wages. Apply at 43 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD ADVERTISing agents for a popular Exposition Book. Apply at Room 21, 110 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.; can guarantee $20 a week to good men.

WANTED—TWO HOTEL STEWARDS ON SIX months' engagement, salary and percentage, who can deposit $25 security. 175 East Madison-st., down-stairs.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 35 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL TO DO scrubbing and washing; will pay extra good wages to a good worker. Apply at Room 34, 89 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework can find a good place at 27 Sixteenth-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FOREWOMAN IN A HAT AND frame manufactory; one that understands her business. A. A. TURNER, 280 and 282 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Milliners.

WANTED—25 EXPERIENCED VELVET HAT makers and milliners. D. WEBSTER & CO., 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—25 GIRLS ACCUSTOMED TO THE making of paper boxes, at the factory of JOHN C. MILLER & SON, 185 East Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF EXperience wishes employment as a designer on wood. Address FECIT, Carrier No. 6, Detroit, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as cook or second girl. Please inquire Monday, at 43 Depuyster-st., West Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GERMAN GIRLS. Inquire at 210 North Wells-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, FOR SECond work, cooking, washing, and ironing; good reference. Inquire at 158 Butterfield-st., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A SWEDE GIRL, 18 years old, to do second work and assist in light housework; references given. Apply Tuesday afternoon at basement door 1274 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRESSMAKING ESTablishment by a first-class trimmer. Address Q 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker from Philadelphia will work by the day or week. Persons wanting such services performed will apply to MRS. E. P. H., 194 Fourth-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS cashier or copyist, has had experience at bookkeeping, writes a good hand; speaks English and Scandinavian. Address W 42, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

CITY AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE NOTES bought by G. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 151 East Madison-st., Room 7.

LOANS IN LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON REAL estate and secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $1,000 OR MORE ON CITY real estate, or Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block, 99 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS ON first-class Chicago real estate, at 9 and 10 per cent. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG AND SHORT TIME. Loans on leaseholds and collaterals, closed without delay and at low rates. G. S. LACEY & CO., 112 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPwards, on good improved inside city property. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$5,000 FOR 5 YEARS, ON IMPROVED or unimproved property in Chicago or immediate suburb, at 10 per cent; security must be good. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$5,000 OR $10,000 FOR 5 YEARS, ON inside improved property. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

$11,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE PROPERTY for 5 years, in sums to suit; 10 per cent and 2 per cent commission. A. B. PALMER, JR., Rooms 15 and 16, 94 Washington-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON CENTRAL BUSINESS property, on five years' time. B. F. JACOBS & CO., Room 4 Republic Life Building.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—40 ACRES IN KNOX COUNTY, Ill., for land in Nebraska or Kansas. Price, $40 per acre; incumbrance, $300; interest only 6 per cent. Will assume like incumbrance on land at same price. Title otherwise perfect. Address WILTSE BROWN, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—BLOCKS OR lots, for improved unincumbered property in city or country towns. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A LARGE PIECE OF INSIDE property with improvements, unincumbered; will take a good farm or other real estate as first payment; $75,000 can remain 5, 10 and 15 years at 8 per cent. Address C 60, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE FARM NEAR A thriving city for Chicago property; will pay difference in cash if any. J. Q. SAVERY, 30 Exchange Building.

WE WANT TO EXCHANGE … SASH, DOORS, OR SASH and door machinery for … to W. A. JAMES, Roche & Spaid blinds. Apply … 275 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE—GOOD LOTS OR … for two good work teams and wagons. C. J. HEND… care B. F. Jacobs & Co., Room 4, 185 LaSalle-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—THREE FLOORING MACHINES IN good order viz., one Russell, 24-in.; one Tompkins iron frame, 12-inch.; and one Russell 8-in., in double cylinders; also two shaving blowers; an open and top buggy. SINCLAIR & ATKINS CO., corner May and Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—125 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 20x30 inches, on extra heavy bed; two tubular boilers, 52 inches by 16 feet, with all pipes and connections complete; a No. 6 Knowles' steam-pump complete, and every article required to set up said machinery and put it in successful operation. This is a most perfect outfit, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good securities. It is now set up, ready to run, and may be removed if sold, or a favorable lease of the premises may be obtained. For further information, apply to ELMER, FURBER & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FIVE ENGINES AND THREE BOILers; have been used only a short time; good order; 14 to 25-horse power; they are stored at Burlington Warehouse, corner Sixteenth and State-sts. Will be sold very low. Apply at 37 South Clark-st. W. S. MAHER.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY FROM ENGLAND WHO HAS HAD GREAT experience in teaching desires a position as governess in a family or school. She has resided in Paris and is accustomed to teach German, French, and the various branches of English. She can also ground thoroughly in music, and good testimonials. Address T 7, Tribune office.

A CLASS IN SHORT-HAND WILL BE FORMED on Monday evening, in the Metropolitan Business College, … Madison-st., by E. P. Morgan, … best teacher of that art in the city. Terms $12 in advance, for full course of twelve illustrated lectures, and all necessary subsequent instruction.

THE ELEVATOR FIRE.

Further Particulars of the Destruction of the Fulton Elevator.

About 120,000 Bushels of Corn and 5,000 Bushels of Oats Ruined.

The Building a Complete Wreck---Its Eventful History.

Total Loss on Elevator and Contents About $100,000.

The burning of the Fulton Elevator at 3 o'clock yesterday morning was made public only through THE TRIBUNE, though undoubtedly our slower contemporaries will find out, to-day or to-morrow, that it happened.

This elevator was built by Munn & Scott, in 1852. It has been the depository for twenty-one years of an immense amount of property. Destruction by fire seems to be the fate of all elevators, and this one was threatened in 1859, during the United States Fair, held here in October of that year. Several blocks in the vicinity were swept away, and the cupola of the elevator was ignited by burning brands falling upon it. There were but three steam-engines of moderate capacity in the city, and none of them could throw a stream of water to the height of the cupola. It fortunately happened that there was on exhibition at the fair a new style of engine from Philadelphia, it having been brought out here by the company who ran it to compete for a premium. The Philadelphia boys trotted out their apparatus, which threw a stream on the burning roof, and saved the structure. For this service Munn & Scott handsomely rewarded them with a check for $1,000. Of course, the building has had many narrow escapes, the last one being three weeks ago last Saturday, when fire was discovered in the lower part of the building. An engine near by put it out before serious damage was done.

Munn & Scott continued to control this elevator up to the time of their bankruptcy, which occurred last year. It was one of the famous elevator combination controlled by that firm. They owned the whole of this house, three-fourths of the Northwestern, five-sixteenths of the Union, and the same proportion of the City Elevator. A day or two after Munn & Scott failed, George Armour & Co. purchased their interest in the four elevators, paying therefor, it is understood, but $10, at the same time, however, assuming all liabilities for grain belonging to other parties. Munn & Scott had outstanding at the time of the sale receipts for 450,000 bushels of corn and 80,000 bushels of wheat over and above the quantity of grain in store. Armour & Co. had to fill these receipts, at least so they reported, and the public had to take their word for it.

The elevator was, in the meantime, the subject of dispute in the courts. In 1868, Munn & Scott having lost heavily by unlucky speculations in grain, were forced to mortgage their interest in the four establishments to Jesse Hoyt & Co., of New York. This mortgage has not been foreclosed, and was still held by Hoyt & Co. Their claim was prior to that of Armour & Co. So the Court decided, vacating as void the sale to Armour & Co., and directing the Munn & Scott interest in the four elevators to be sold at public auction. The sale took place last Friday, when Hoyt & Co. bid in the whole lot for $315,500, of which $75,000 was the price of the burned building. It was the fourth elevator built in Chicago, and the only survivor of the four, the other three having been destroyed by fire.

Work in the elevator ceased at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, and the workmen went home, the building remaining in charge of the watchmen. Everything, so far as is known, was all right until 3 o'clock Sunday morning, when a policeman on Randolph street bridge discovered flames issuing from the cupola. He gave the alarm, and, running round to the elevator office, told the watchman that the institution was burning. The watchman very properly came out. By this time the engines began to arrive, and, as quickly as possible, got to work. It was no use. The building was old and dry, just ready to burn, and it did burn fiercely, for before the second alarm was turned in it was a mass of roaring flames.

The timbers cracked and snapped, the roof fell in, the walls fell out, and the ruin was complete. It took no time to burn. The engines were of little use, except to save the large amount of lumber and other inflammable property in the neighborhood. The elevator being used exclusively for grain brought by canal, seven canal boats were moored at the wharf alongside. They were in imminent danger of destruction. There were no tugs, so the firemen chopped the cables and sent them adrift. Soon after, a few tugs came along and took them in charge. The fire illuminated the sky, and the reflection was seen in every part of the city. It was a brilliant sight. Large crowds were attracted to the scene, and daylight found them still standing and gazing.

The ruins were visited by the curious yesterday. The tall chimney stood alone and solitary, a sort of monolith commemorating the fire. The iron shaft remained where the machinery fell away from it. The timbers were black and charred, and the corn lay piled over the timbers, and covered the base of the building. At the river side the corn was out at the edge of the wharf, showing where a large quantity was poured into the river when the wall fell. The grain was smouldering, and an engine was busy deluging it with water. By all accounts, was busy deluging it with water. By all accounts, the firemen did all that could be done under the circumstances, and it is a matter of congratulation that the flames spread no further.

There were 120,000 bushels of corn and 5,000 bushels of oats in the elevator. A large quantity of the corn can be used for distilling purposes. This will reduce the loss very considerably. The value of grain destroyed will be about $60,000, and of the building about $40,000, making $100,000 in all. The grain is owned by Board of Trade men, but, as they usually insure a certain amount of space by the year, and have it insured all the time, the probability is that the loss will fall entirely upon the insurance companies. The grain was from the river towns, the building having been used exclusively for discharging canal-boats.

Messrs. Hoyt & Co. will rebuild immediately on the same site, putting up an elevator with all the modern improvements, requiring an expenditure of $150,000. There is a mortgage of $30,000 on the ground, held by Mr. George Watson, but that will not interfere with the intended rebuilding.

The building was insured for $20,000, but we were unable to ascertain the names of the companies. It was stated yesterday that a large amount of the insurance on the grain is in the Traders', of Chicago.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The shiniess of the cars of the West Side lines is not so desirable now, in the cold mornings, as will be the snugness of the closed cars.

It is a fortunate thing for the young men of the *Times* that Mr. Storey is absent from the city. Had he been home yesterday there would have been a livelier time around the corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue, than there was last Monday morning when the "old man" learned through THE TRIBUNE what occurred at Hesing's meeting the evening before.

If "Lilian's *Last Love*" is retained much longer at Hooley's, somebody besides John Blaisdell will be required to play *Queen Routledge*. At the present rate the play will consume one leading man for every half-dozen performances. Mr. Sanlebury is determined to carve his opponent into mince-meat.

A paragraph in yesterday's TRIBUNE noting the mysterious robbery of the store of Webber & Harkins, on last Friday night, contained a single error in stating that the store was guarded (?) by men of Tuttle's and of Pinkerton's private watch force. The vigilant officials under whose care the store was left belong to Bailey's "preventive" police.

The *Times* is informed that there is a leak in the new Lake Tunnel; that there was an extensive robbery amounting to $60,000, and an elevator fire amounting to $100,000, none of which were even alluded to in that slow sheet yesterday. For further particulars see THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. By the way, there was a political meeting a week ago yesterday. Has the *Times* heard of it?

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning the inhabitants of the vicinity of Halsted and Harrison streets were startled by two successive gun-shots. Officer Quigley, who was on the beat at the time, rushed off to the spot, and found an old gentleman named Hobbly, double-barrel gun in hand, standing over the corpses of two brindle bulldogs. They had both bitten him, it seems, and he had just determined to hinder their having a chance to go mad.

Mr. Blaisdell has fought and bled several times for *Lilian*, at Hooley's. He has received half-a-dozen cuts from the hands of the *Comte de Carajac*, and does not present that unruffled front that the ladies in the audience admire. The *Count's* sword has cut a ridge in his forehead, and slashed his right hand in several places. There never was so neat a fencing scene witnessed in a Chicago theatre as that in which he has suffered, and it seems a pity to mar the artist to give a realistic cast to the scene.

John Ross, living at No. 789 West Kinzie street, came home drunk at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, and decided that his wife—who, he insisted was winding up the clock the wrong way—required reorganization. To reorganize her he pulled a couple of handfuls of hair from her scalp. She retaliated with the clock on his head, and adroitly succeeded in severing a large artery, which caused a carmine fountain to begin playing over his shirt-bosom. Dr. Millard was immediately called in, but the obstinate drunkard would not allow the wound to be dressed. The Doctor, knowing that the man would bleed to death shortly, got the assistance of two police officers, and the wound was dressed notwithstanding the reorganizer's remonstrances.

On last Friday, a serious and distressing accident occurred on the railway at South Lynne, just north of the Stock Yards. A poor German woman, whose husband fails to provide fuel for his home, was engaged in picking up coal on the sides of the track, and had thoughtlessly left her infant child lying on the track. While the woman was away from the baby, a train came dashing along and knocked the little one off the track, bruising and mangling the child most terribly. The attending physician is in hopes of the recovery of the patient. There is some complaint that railway employes regularly throw coal off the cars at this point for needy friends, and the reckless roaming about the tracks by the impecunious coal-gatherers renders accidents most probable.

At about half-past 12 o'clock yesterday morning two individuals walked into Leoni & Smith's Italian saloon, on Madison street, near Clinton, and were shortly followed by another party. Leoni, one of the proprietors, who was opening clams at the time for two persons in the back room, was startled to see one of the first comers rush at the new arrival, call him an objectionable name, and fire a pistol twice, taking care, however, not to do him any harm. The party near whom the firing was directed Leoni describes as burning white, green, and yellow in quick succession, while his own sensations, he says, were terrific. The two gentlemen who were waiting for the clams in the back room rushed out of the back door, jumped the fence, and have not been seen since.

BRUTALITY.

A Little Girl Forcibly Abducted and Her Person Outraged by Four Boys---The Villains Escape Arrest.

The sickening and repulsive particulars of a fiendish outrage were reported at the Madison Street Station yesterday morning. Last Wednesday evening Catherine Graff, a little girl aged 12 years, residing with her parents at No. 123 String street, was sent by her mother to the planing-mill of Pitts & Co., No. 220 Seward street, to get some shavings and waste-wood. While gathering the wood in the yard she was assaulted by four boys, whose ages ranged from 12 to 17 years. The inhuman young ruffians, after knocking her down, tied a handkerchief over her mouth and carried her to a secluded place, in the rear of a wood-shed, and there, in turn, outraged her person. The poor little creature tells that she did her utmost to release herself from their clutches, but was cuffed and beaten whenever she afforded violent resistance. Having accomplished their horrible purpose, the young villians left their victim, all covered with blood, her clothes torn to shreds, and herself in an unconscious state. She remained undiscovered until she had regained her consciousness, which she did not do until about 3 o'clock, when the darkness and dew had fallen about her. Then, more dead than alive, she managed to crawl home. Dr. Meyer has attended her, and pronounces her recovery a matter of some doubt. The little girl declares that she did not know any of the boys, and had never seen them before, but would know them if she should set her eyes upon them again. The police have so far been unable to detect them. The case certainly has no prototype in the police records of the city.

OBITUARY.

The city papers have already announced the death of Mrs. David G. Alston, daughter of George W. Lyon, Esq., of the firm of Lyon & Healy, which occurred on Tuesday morning, the 26th of August. The announcement will bring sadness to many circles of friends, both in this city and elsewhere. The deceased was a lady of rare accomplishments and lovely character, to whom life was just opening full of rich promise. Her admirable traits of character had endeared her to all who knew her, and her rare musical attainments had secured for her general admiration. She was a magician of more than ordinary promise, and in some departments her talent was well nigh exceptional. Cut off thus at the very threshold of what promised to be a long, useful, and beautiful life, the loss is more than ordinarily painful, both for the memories of what she had been and for the elements of promises of still greater accomplishments in the future. Possessed of youth, beauty, and much genius, and surrounded by hosts of friends, she had every thing to live for, and everything which would have made her life beautiful to herself it would associated with her family and friends. They now have only for consolation the memories of what was, and, for an enduring pain, the thought of what might have been.

FATAL STREET-CAR ACCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, a boy named John Redmon, who resided with his parents at No. 537 South Canal street, in alighting from a gate street car going south, was run over and fatally injured by a car going north. He was removed to No. 676 State street, where he died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The accident was a natural consequence of the prevailing habit among boys of stealing rides on the steps of street cars, which is especially common on the one-horse cars of the South Side Railway. It is very remarkable that so few of these prankish lads are injured. Because of the danger it entails, and the trouble given to passengers, the practice is one that should be at once abated. The police have endeavored somewhat to check it up, but the officers need to exercise more watchfulness than they have done. Let the boys be arrested, as in the case of steam-cars. If the police have no authority to arrest for such an offense, let the city give it to them. If the police do not take the matter in hand, the street railway companies owe it to the traveling public to devise means to correct the evil.

MARITAL UNHAPPINESS.

Some years ago, Mary Blushardt, of No. 598 West Lake street, separated from her husband. On Saturday, they met on the street, and Blushardt informed her that he was about to procure a bill of divorce. She replied that he need do that, as she would soon be out of his way. At noon, yesterday, she was found in her room, apparently suffering from a dose of morphine. A physician was called, but pronounced the case hopeless. At an early hour this morning the unhappy woman was living.

THAT ROBBERY.

After a careful investigation of the robbery case committed by the man who was arrested by the Pinkerton Detective Agency, as reported in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, there seems to be no necessity for any important correction. The reporter learned of the case at a very late hour, and in the hurry of the moment may have made some errors of no particular consequence. Generally speaking, however, the report was reliable. The other morning papers will doubtless have something remarkably clever to say about the matter to-day, and they may or may not get a partially different story from the Detective Agency, the officers of which feel somewhat chagrined that their private business should be discovered by a reporter before they got ready to tell it, and at the same time have themselves cheaply advertised. The fact that a heavy robbery was committed cannot be challenged, and the fact that the thief was arrested and the greater portion of the property recovered cannot be questioned. The thief has been taken to Philadelphia, where the persons who were the sufferers by his crime reside.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES.

Ordination of Deacons and Administration of the Holy Communion at the Episcopal Cathedral Yesterday.

Yesterday was a day of considerable interest in Episcopal circles in this city. It was the Sunday next before the annual Diocesan Convention, and in the morning there was an ordination service, and the administration of the Holy Communion.

The service opened by the singing of Hymn 270 of the Hymnal, beginning:

Lord, pour Thy Spirit from on high.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese then delivered an exhortation to the candidates for holy orders, in which he amplified, enlarged upon, and explained the Epistle on "the form and manner of ordaining priests," from Ephesians iv., 7, which is as follows:

Unto every one of us is given grace, according to the measure of the gift of Christ. Wherefore He saith when He ascended up on high, He led Captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men. (Now, that He ascended, what is it but that He also descended first into the lower parts of the earth? He that descended is the same also that ascended up far above all heavens, that He might fill all things.) And he gave some apostles, and some prophets, and some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers, for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the Body of Christ, till we all come, in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, —unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ.

The candidates for ordination as Deacons—Mr. Macook, of Faribault, and Mr. Todd, a graduate of Nashotah—then came forward, and "the form and manner of making Deacons" was proceeded with.

The Litany was then read by the Bishop, the responses being by the clergy, the choir, and the people.

The anthem was from Psalm 126 of the Psalter, verses 6 and 7: "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. He that now goeth forth on his way weeping, and bearing forth good seed, shall doubtless come again with joy, and bring his sheaves with him."

After the ante-Communion service, Mr. Potts, of Quincy, candidate for priests' orders, was introduced, and "the form and manner of ordaining priests" was observed.

The usual collection was then taken up, and, with a prayer for the whole estate of Christ's Church militant, and the benediction, and a recessional hymn, the morning service was terminated by the administration of the Holy Communion.

THE AFTERNOON'S SERVICES

were opened by a processional hymn, (322)—"Onward, Christian soldiers"—the reading of part of the order for evening prayer, and the 7th selection of the Psalter. Hymn 234 of the Hymnal, beginning, "My God accept my heart this day," was then sung.

The Right Reverend the Bishop then addressed the congregation on "The Rite of Confirmation." It had a fixed relation to baptism. The Apostles confirmed those who had been baptized, and our confirmation was analogous to that of the earlier Christians, which required that all those who had been baptized must be confirmed by the Bishop. Confirmation, with rare exceptions, had in all ages been administered by the order of Bishops. It involved, of necessity, the doctrine of the Trinity. The Bishops were Fathers in the Church, thus typifying the Fatherhood of God. Then again, confirmation was a necessity; it was a confession of the Triune Godhead, and it was impossible to reject confirmation without rejecting salvation itself. Indifference was such rejection. Common sense required us to be confirmed, and it was dangerous for us to live without it.

The candidates for confirmation were then requested to come to the altar, whereupon the Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, presented four, and the Rev. J. Harris Knowles, canon of the Cathedral, presented eleven.

The order of confirmation was then most impressively performed, after which the Bishop addressed the candidates, telling them that they were not only by confirmation connected with the beauties of earth, but had also secured the blessing of heaven. On the one hand, he was able to open to them those heavenly privileges which God had given to them; and on the other, through the working of God's grace, they would know how to do right.

Hymn 238 of the Hymnal, beginning, "Thine forever, God of love," was next sung, after which the Bishop read the final prayer and benediction, the service terminating by the singing of the recessional hymn, 477: "Oft in danger, oft in woe."

In administering the rite of confirmation the Bishop was assisted by the Revs. Canon Knowles and C. H. W. Stocking.

A very large congregation was present at each of the services and manifested much interest in them.

IN THE EVENING,

the regular evening service of the Church was performed.

THE CORN CROP.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having had occasion, either in person or by agent, to examine the corn crop from Chicago west to Central Iowa, and from the southern limit to the centre of this State, your correspondent finds the following to be the facts:

First—That about two-thirds of the area of last year is this year planted.

Second—That, on account of the rains in the spring, and the drought of the summer, not over one-half as much corn will be harvested this year as last on the ground planted.

There are a few favored localities, isolated strips, about one-quarter of a mile wide by two or three miles long, which will yield as much as last year. But the great mass of the corn is not filling in the ear, and thousands of acres there are with the stalks and leaves as yellow as usually after frost.

Should there be an early frost, it is doubtful if the crop would average one-third of last year's. Last week there was a slight frost in a considerable part of the Illinois Valley. X.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6, 1873.

Old Settlers' Meeting at Kewanee, Ill.

KEWANEE, Sept. 5, 1873.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Old Settlers' meeting at Kewanee, last Wednesday, was a success; at least, such was the opinion of the [illegible]-headed old pioneers who met, with families and friends, to celebrate the day by renewing old acquaintances, and recounting old scenes and incidents which occurred in "days of auld lang syne." The reunion was held in the grove adjoining town, where at an early hour had gathered some hundreds of people from Henry and adjoining counties, bent on enjoying themselves as they used to "in the good old times."

First in order after the usual hand-shaking and well-wishing, was the prayer by the Rev. M. D. Graves, of this place, after which the annual oration was delivered by Samuel Lindsay, which was replete with good points and was well received. A poem followed, composed by Mrs. M. C. Pratt, and read by the Rev. James Martin Tompkins. The sentiment and composition of the poem were excellent, which proves Mrs. Pratt to be no amateur in poetry.

After remarks by Messrs. Howard, Blish, and Little, the party adjourned to the well spread dinner-table, where all seemed deeply interested for an hour, more or less, in discussing chicken, plum-pudding, &c., &c., which Old Settlers generally enjoy.

After dinner, the grove was enlivened by some stirring music from the Old Settlers' Choir, composed of the best musical talent in the county, when the poem, being called for, was read again, followed by short addresses from a number of the "oldest inhabitants," who gave a full history of the early settlements, &c., &c.; how they built the first church; engineered the first election, polling seven votes, all told; made the first tobacco-pones, &c.—the woods ringing with merriment when some long-forgotten joke was told.

Mr. Perry, of Geneseo, endeavored to inform the audience that he was an Old Settler; which, in fact, every one believed before he was half through, and settled down to a good, square laugh; it is a settled fact that he is the funniest Old Settler in this settlement.

Mr. Reed, of Bureau, followed in a short address, and was applauded by those who like a good story.

After singing, the exercises came to an end; when all returned to daily cares and duties, refreshened and revivified by the pleasing influences which came from the meeting of acquaintances of bygone days. J. M.

TRAGEDIES.

The Murder of an Illinois Man and His Wife at Cucharas, Col.

From the Monmouth (Ill.) Atlas, Sept. 5.

The details of the murder at Cucharas, Col., of William F. Richardson and wife, former residents of this city, are sad indeed. The bodies were found on Sunday, the 24th of August, and were supposed to have been dead since the Thursday before. A letter received here from Mrs. Charles Carr, dated at Apishapa Station, Col., says:

"It seemed that the terrible wretch who committed the deed had entered the barn, lying in wait for Mr. R., and had taken him unaware, and dealt the deadly blow, and it is supposed that Mr. R. gave a cry, which Mrs. R. heard and rushed in the direction of the barn to ascertain the cause, when the wretch met her, and she turned and ran, trying to escape him. There were running footsteps in the direction of the house, and evident signs of a struggle, her hair-pins, hair-comb, etc., being scattered all the way from the corral to the corner of the house. She had evidently been sewing at the time when she heard the disturbance at the barn, as her thimble was found on her hand, and had taken her work and ran out. At the corner of the house lay a pillow-case, half finished, with the needle in where she had been sewing. She evidently received the first blow, there, and threw her work down, badly stained with blood. There was, also, a large pool of blood upon the door-step, through which she had been dragged into the house, apparently by the hair, as her hair was flowing loosely over her shoulders. It seems that life may not have been extinct when she was dragged in, and there received blows upon the back of her head (she too was lying on her face), beating the back of the skull almost to a jelly. The murder is supposed to have been committed about 5 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon,—at least it was in broad daylight. None of the jewelry was taken from her person, and nothing is missing from the house."

Mr. R.'s watch, money, and papers were undisturbed in the house. An ax found on the premises covered with blood is believed to be the weapon with which the terrible deed was committed. Two Mexicans who were in Mr. R.'s employ were arrested for the crime, but before the trial they were taken from the guards by a body of masked men and hung. They confessed their guilt on the gallows.

The Duncan Wife-Murder and Suicide in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Globe, Sept. 6.

Archibald Duncan, the suicide and double murderer, was buried yesterday by the County Undertaker, and last evening, at 8:30 o'clock, his wife died, after having had her dead child taken from her body by the surgeons. On visiting the place last evening, a *Globe* reporter witnessed one of the most heartrending scenes which human eye ever dwelt upon. In the front room on a bed, which was situated exactly over the spot where Duncan himself died, lay Mrs. Duncan, who was evidently in the last agonies of life and fast approaching the gates of death; in one corner, on the floor, with his head resting upon a pillow, lay a beautiful boy of 5 years in unconscious sleep, while another corner was occupied by the inanimate form of the babe which had been cut from its mother's womb.

In an adjoining room was one of the married daughters, Mrs. Spencer, stretched on a lounge, utterly prostrated, both in body and mind, and apparently raving mad. Mrs. James, the other married daughter, though feeling keenly the terrible ordeal in which she was placed, was assiduous in her attentions to her mother and sister, and bore her trials with perfect heroism. Mrs. Duncan evidently was seized by the hand of death at 5 o'clock this evening, but life still dwelt in her form, and kept its hold with great tenacity until 8:30 o'clock, when she quietly passed away.

The true cause of this fearful tragedy may never be known to a certainty, but the most probable one lies in the fact that Duncan had recently become quite dissipated. He had been employed for several years by Messrs. Shickle, Harrison & Co., and had borne a good character. His wife was a hard-working, modest woman, and was much respected by her neighbors, as also were the two daughters. These latter, Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. James, have both been unfortunate in their married life, and separated from their husbands when they found them to be worthless and unbearable. By their own industry they have supported the entire family, ever since their father became a drunkard.

A German in New York Shoots His Wife and then Attempts Suicide.

From the New York Times, Sept. 6.

At about 9:30 o'clock last night, as Officer Gaw, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was on post on Second avenue, his attention was attracted by the sharp sound of a pistol-shot, coming from the direction of the tenement-house No. 245 East Twenty-eighth street, one door from the corner of Second avenue. The officer hastened to the house, and as he reached the front door he heard a second pistol-shot. He ran up the stairs, and when he gained the landing at the head of the first flight observed a woman sitting on the stairs, bleeding profusely from a wound in her breast. He asked her what was the matter, and she replied that her husband had shot her. On entering the apartments indicated by the woman, a man was found lying on the threshhold of the door leading into the rear room, which was used as a kitchen. He was bleeding from the mouth, and by his side was a revolver bearing the mark of having been recently used. The officer at once dispatched a messenger to the station-house in East Thirty-first street, and Capt. Allaire and Sergt. Christie soon arrived and made an investigation of the affair. It appeared that the man was Max Heuser, a German, 53 years of age, and the wounded woman was his wife, Minnie, who is also a native of Germany, about 33 years of age. Heuser is a watch-maker and repairer of music boxes. The couple have been married a number of years and have four children, aged respectively 5, 4, 2 years, and 6 months. They occupied a suite of three plainly-furnished rooms on the second floor of the house where the tragedy occurred. Heuser had a portion of the front room fitted up as a workshop, and earned a comfortable living. According to the statement of Mrs. Heuser, made to Sergt. Christie, it appears that the couple lived very happily together for years, and until within the past ten days, during which period her husband drank to excess, which made him irritable and quarrelsome. He had always treated her kindly previous to this drinking bout, and had never abused or struck her. After supper last evening, Heuser went out, and did not return until nearly 930 o'clock. He was then intoxicated. When he entered the room she was sitting down on a chair, with her youngest child in her arms. Her husband looked at her moodily for a moment, and, without uttering a word, drew a revolver from his pocket and fired at her. The bullet narrowly missed the head of the child, and entered his wife's right breast. She ran out of the room, and Heuser then put the pistol to his mouth and fired.

Information of the tragic affair having reached Bellevue Hospital, in Twenty-sixth street, Warden Brennan promptly arrived with an ambulance, in charge of Dr. Shaw. The wounded couple were examined, and their wounds were found to be of a very serious nature. They were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. Heuser was found to be suffering from delirium tremens, and, after admission to the hospital, became so violent that the attendants were compelled to strap him down to the cot on which he was laid. He muttered constantly, but, owing to the nature of the wound, could not articulate so as to make himself understood. The wound of Mrs. Heuser, though very severe, is not considered necessarily fatal. After she was admitted to the hospital she became speechless, and remained in a semi-unconscious state. She relapsed into a semi-conscious state. She relapsed into a semi-unconscious state. She relapsed into a semi-unconscious state. She relapsed into a semi-uncon